FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XXI. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 26, 1838. [NO. 1112.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 paid during the year of subscription; or 50 at the end of the year.

VERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents quare for the first, and thirty cents for each ceding publication. Advertisers are request- state the number of insertions desired, or will be continued till forbid, and charged dingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Notice.

WILL be exposed to Public Sale, (if not previously disposed of,) on the 4th day of October next, all the LAND attached to Garden, except the old Patent Land. The Land is located on the South side of Big fish and old Stage Road. It is well adapted cultivation of Corn, Cotton, &c., and well red, which Timber can conveniently be car- to Market down the above stream. The a- id Land will be offered in separate tracts so suit purchasers. The separate tracts (con- from 1200 to 300 acres) join Messrs. A. J. B. Shaw, N. McDuffie, D. Johnson, McFadyen, Maj. Brown, Col. McMillan, N. rmick, N. and P. Living-ton, and John Mc-

, Cattle, Sheep, Household and Kitchen ture, five Oxen, and Timber Wheels. rms made known on day of Sale.

JOHN C. McINTYRE.
w Garden, Sept. 15, 1838. 11-2w

W. TILLINGHAST,

AVING returned from his temporary residence on Green Street to the old Stand of Sandford & Co., on Hay Street, opposite Hotel, renews the offer of his services in the CTION & COMMISSION BUSINESS.

has now on hand for sale—
430 sacks Liverpool Ground SALT,
1000 bushels Alum do,
50 bags Rio COFFEE,
10 do. old St. Domingo do,
3 hhds. SUGAR,
1 hhd. New Orleans RUM,
10 barrels Tanners' OIL,
4 baskets Champagne WINE.
ptember 18, 1838. 11tf.

THE AFFLICTED.

dlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Com- ints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.

THE operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, ves pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or cult respiration, corrects obstinate costive- and leaves the bowels in a regular and heal tate. Those painful symptoms which indi- diseased lungs readily yield to this certain dy, when seasonably resorted to, and it re- s the patient to the bodily vigor which that ing disorder, the consumption, if left to its al operation, so surely destroys.

r sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough t, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

e Proprietor has received the following tes- y from the Rev. Colin McIver, a gentleman known:

FAYETTEVILLE, Dec. 13, 1837.

. James Hadlock—Dear Sir: As I count my- ne of those who have derived benefit from vegetable sirup, I cheerfully add my testi- in favour of its efficacy.

r some years I had been subject, every win- o a cough, which, so long as it continued, ttended with more or less pain in my throat; s I generally found it to yield, in a week or to some common and simple remedy, and a careful nursing, it ordinarily gave me little uneasiness. In the winter, however, of this annual guest continued his visit rather r than was usual; and the ordinary modes of ssing him, which, in former instances, had attended with uniform success, in this last nce, seemed entirely to fail. To drop the e, my cough continued during the whole of inter, and appeared so obstinately to resist rdinary means used for its removal, that I be- eriously to apprehend that my lungs were in er. As a last resort, I made trial of your ve- sirup; and I have the pleasure to state, that, r the Divine blessing, less than one bottle entirely removed my cough; and restored my s to their former healthful state.

I remain, dear sir,
Yours truly,
COLIN McIVER.

Notice.

L persons indebted to the Firm of Selph & Pyle are requested to call and settle their s and Accounts forthwith. The Subscriber, ding to close the Business immediately, of for sale at cost and charges the remaining on hand, consisting of Gold and Silver Le- nd other Watches, fine Jewelry, Plated Ware, with various other Fancy Articles. Persons g Watches and other articles left for repair, requested to call for them, as I intend going e West as soon as the Business can be closed.

BENJ'N PYLE.
ptember 18, 1838. 11-3w

Notes Lost.

Fayetteville, during the last Court week, the subscriber lost a number of NOTES, among h may be enumerated the following: One on W. Jarman for $100; three Notes on d McLean, one for $70, another for $60, and her for $30; one Note on Duncan McLean for one on J. W. Holder for $8 75; also four or other Notes endorsed to me by Neal Clark, : One Note on John Ray for $12 70; one on McDougald for $8 30; one on John Butler 10 25, and a small Note on Sandy Stewart, unt not recollected.)

not lost in Fayetteville, they were lost on the between said place and my residence.

ll persons are cautioned against paying said s to any one but myself; and a liberal reward e given to the finder on his returning them e.

DAVID WALKER.
mberland County, Sept. 15, 1838 11-2wp

TE OF NORTH CAROLINA. }
CUMBERLAND COUNTY. }

avid Walker this day personally appeared be- me, and made oath that the above affidavit is and true.

DAVID WALKER.

worn and subscribed to before me, this 13th tember, 1838.

G. DEMING, J. P. (Seal)

CHEAP PAPER

sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

FOR RENT.

THAT large Brick Tenement occupied as a residence by the late John M. Dobbin.

Apply to J. C. DOBBIN.
September 17, 1838. 11-3w

Lands and Mills for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale a tract of LAND, on Richland Swamp, Robeson County, containing upwards of TWO THOUSAND ACRES. The improvements consist of a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, and all necessary Out Houses, a considerable quantity of cleared Land, and a Saw and Grist MILL, lately rebuilt. It is deemed unnecessary to say any thing about the quality of this Land, as those wishing to purchase will doubtless satisfy themselves in this particular. It may, however, be confidently asserted to be as healthy a situation as can be found in this or any other part of the country. During a residence of more than twenty years, with a numerous family, there has never been one solitary case of Fever, except in the remarkable Fall of 1827.

Also, 574 acres on Gum Swamp, on which is a Grist Mill, Cotton Gin, and about 70 acres cleared Land.

Also, about 6,000 acres unimproved Land, in several different tracts, lying in various parts of the County, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

A credit of one, two, and three years will be given if desired, and terms made easy and accommodating.

DUNCAN McALPIN.
September 4, 1838. 10 tf

P. S. I would also sell my interest in the Rockfish Mills, (formerly Williams's,) with or without 1,500 acres of heavily timbered Land, if application be made soon. Terms as above.

D. McA.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Administrator to the Estate of Alexander McTurk, deceased, at September Term, 1838, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate settlement of the same, and those having claims against the said Estate to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

WILLIAM BELL, Architect,
U. S. Arsenal, Hay Mount.
September 10, 1838. 10 3w

Notice.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed by Wm. S. Latta, August 31, 1838, for purposes therein mentioned, I offer for sale all his former

STOCK OF GOODS,

Together with other Real and Personal Property conveyed to me. The Goods are offered at Private Sale, at the Store lately occupied by him on Hay Street, until the 4th day of December next, when they will be closed at Auction. As the Goods must be finally sold in a short time, low prices will be submitted to.

Country Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves. I have engaged Mr. Latta to attend to the disposition of Goods, and grant discharges for the sales.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST, Trustee.
August 31, 1838. 9 3m

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE Subscriber, having been satisfactorily engaged for more than three years in attending to a

BOARDING HOUSE,

Feels encouraged to say to the public, that her HOUSE and STABLES are well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call.

E. SMITH.

Mrs. Smith is prepared to entertain Stage Passengers, should any think proper to call. Their Baggage shall be removed to and from the Stage Office free of charge.

☞ My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge, convenient to the Market and near the State Bank.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1838. 9 tf

**The Charleston Courier and Cheraw Gazette will insert the above once a week for three months and send their accounts to this office for payment.

For Sale,

300 BUSHELS HAIR for Plaistering, &c., to be had at the Fayetteville Tannery.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.
September 11, 1838. 10tf

SOUTHERN TONIC COSTER & COXE

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL
SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of Quinine. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headach, very similar to a bilious headach; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised even us. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing in the least hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, by E. J. Hale, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or $9 per dozen.

For Sale on Consignment.

50 Bbls. Country Whiskey.
30 do. Apple Brandy.
25 do. Peach do.

C. J. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, Aug 18 7 tf.

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the Firm of Thos Sandford & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said Firm will please present them to S W. Tillinghast, who is fully authorized to settle the business of the concern.

THOS. SANDFORD,
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
Fayetteville, August 10, 1838.

Notice.

MR. S. W. TILLINGHAST is fully authorized to use my name in the settlement of claims for or against the late firm of Thos. Sandford & Co.

THOS. SANDFORD.
August 10, 1838.

Further Notice.

SAMUEL W. TILLINGHAST, (late of the firm of Thos. Sandford & Co.,) intending to carry on the business as Auctioneer, offers his services to his friends and the public in general in the transaction of the Auction and Commission Business.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
August 10, 1838 6tf

Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the Estate of John Selph, deceased, having issued to the Subscriber, at September Term, 1838, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland County, requests all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment of their respective dues, and those who have claims against said Estate are required to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JAMES MILLAR, Adm'r.
Fayetteville, Sept. 4, 1838.

Further Notice.

ON Thursday the 27th day of September, I shall expose to Public Sale, all the perishable Property belonging to the estate of John Selph, deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen FURNITURE. Also, Watchmakers' and Silversmiths' TOOLS, and other articles too tedious to enumerate. Terms made known on day of Sale.

Also, at same time will be hired two negro Women and one Boy until 1st January next.

JAMES MILLAR, Adm'r.
September 4, 1838 9ts

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscribers, about the 20th April last, the following Slaves belonging to the Estate of the late James Beggs, of Fayetteville:

FEBABY, a bright Mulatto woman, aged 38 years, small of stature and cross eyed,—and her three children, John, Henry and Ann Eliza.

JOHN is about 21 years of age, a Blacksmith by trade, a bright mulatto, slender make, and somewhat blear-eyed.

HENRY is about 18 years, light colour, and has also worked at the Blacksmith's trade.

ANN ELIZA, a bright Mulatto, aged 16, and not well grown.

There is reason to believe that the said Slaves have been assisted in making their escape, as Henry has been seen in the City of New York.—The above reward will be paid for their delivery to the Subscribers, or a proportional part for either of them.

DAVID TORRANCE,
HUGH McLAURIN,
Ex'rs. of James Beggs.
August 28, 1838 8tf

FOR SALE.

THE BRICK STORE and LOT, two doors East of the Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, owned and occupied by Henry P. Peck. For terms, inquire of Gurdon Deming, Esq. upon the premises.

Should it not be sold before the 1st of October, it will be rented for one year from that date.

GURDON DEMING.
Fayetteville, August 14, 1838 6-t10

Female Seminary.

THE Academic year closed on the 20th instant and will commence again on the 15th of October next. It will be thoroughly organized, and a full course of instruction furnished in every department.

The following summary will show the studies of the School for the past year:—

Whole number of Pupils,	80
In Latin,	35
Greek,	7
French,	10
Music,	14
Drawing and Painting,	12
Geometry,	37
Natural Philosophy,	20
Chemistry,	25
Rhetoric,	34
English Grammar,	65
History,	20
Arithmetic,	70
Geography,	20

Reading, Spelling and Writing—the whole.
Composition—all of suitable age.

The Principal will receive applications for Female Teachers, and offers his agency to furnish them either from his own Seminary or from the North. He would also be glad to aid in their course of education, young ladies who are preparing to teach.

R. W. BAILEY.
Fayetteville, July 24. 3tf

Maid of Athens.—Mr. Stephens notices a School established at Athens in 1831, by a Mr. Hill, a Missionary, sent out by one of the Missionary Societies of New York. It was in a most prosperous condition in 1835, when Mr. S. was there. He notices the scholars as a body of fine looking boys, many of them bearing the great names so familiar in Grecian history. He shook hands with a little Miltiades, Leonidas, Aristiades, &c. He then gives the following paragraph relative to the Maid of Athens:

And there was one who startled me; he was the son of the Maid of Athens! To me the Maid of Athens was almost an imaginary being; something fanciful, a creation of the brain, and not a corperal substance, to have a little urchin of a boy. But so it was. The Maid of Athens is married. She had a right to marry, no doubt; and it is said there is poetry in married life; and, doubtless she is a much more interesting person now than the Maid of Athens at thirty six could be; but the Maid of Athens is married to a Scotchman! The Maid of Athens is now Mrs. Black! wife of George Black! head of the police! and her son's name is ***** Black! and she has other little Blacks! Comment is unnecessary.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

Extract from "Incidents of Travel in Greece, Turkey, Russia, and Poland, by the author of Incidents of Travel in Egypt, Arabia Petræ, and the Holy Land." NEW YORK.

Mr. Dwight and I landed at the foot of the Seven Towers, and few things in this ancient city interested me more than my walk around its walls. We followed them the whole extent on the land side, from the sea of Marmora to the Golden Horn. They consist of a triple range, with five gates, the principal of which is the Cannon Gate, through which Mohammed II. made his triumphant entry into the Christian city.—They have not been repaired since the city fell into the hands of the Turks, and are the same walls which procured for it the proud name of the "well-defended city;" to a great extent, they are the same walls which the first Constantine built, and the last Constantine died in defending. Time has laid his ruining hand upon them, and they are every where weak and decaying, and would fall at once before the thunder of modern war. The moat and fosse have alike lost their warlike character, and bloom and blossom with the vine and fig tree. Beyond, hardly less interesting than the venerable walls, and extending as far as the eye can reach, is one continued burying-ground, with thousands and tens of thousands of turbaned head-stones, shaded by thick groves of the mourning cypress. Opposite the Damascus gate is an elevated enclosure, disconnected from all around, containing five head-stones in a row, over the bodies of Ali Pacha, the rebel chief of Yanina, and his four sons. The fatal mark of death by the bow-string is conspicuous on the tombs, as a warning to rebels that they cannot escape the sure vengeance of the Porte. It was towards the sunset of a beautiful evening, and all Stamboul was out among the tombs. At dark we reached the Golden Horn. We crossed over in a caique, and in a few minutes were in Pera.

The next day I took a caique at Tophana, and went up the shipyard at the head of the Golden Horn, to visit Mr. Rhodes, to whom I had a letter from a friend in Smyrna. Mr. Rhodes is a native of Long Island, but from his boyhood a resident of this city, and I take great pleasure in saying that he is an honor to our State and country. The reader will remember that, some years ago, Mr. Eckford, one of our most prominent citizens, under a pressure of public and domestic calamities, left his native city. He sailed from New York in a beautiful corvette, its destination unknown, and came to anchor under the walls of the seraglio, in the harbor of Constantinople. The Sultan saw her, admired her, and bought her; and I saw her "riding like a thing of life" on the waters of the Golden Horn, a model of beauty.

The fame of his skill, and the beautiful specimen he carried out with him, recommended Mr. Eckford to the Sultan as a fit instrument to build up the character of the Ottoman Navy, and afterwards, when his full value became known, the Sultan remarked of him, that America must be a great nation if she could spare from her service such a man. Had he lived, even in the decline of life he would have made for himself a reputation in that distant quarter of the globe equal to that he had left behind him, and doubtless would have reaped the attendant pecuniary reward. Mr. Rhodes went out as Mr. Eckford's foreman, and, on his death, the task of completing his employer's work devolved on him. It could not have fallen upon a better man. From a journeyman ship-builder, all at once Mr. Rhodes found himself brought into close relations with the Seraskier Pacha, the Reis Effendi, the Grand Vizier, and the Sultan himself; but his good sense never deserted him. He was then preparing for the launch of the great ship; the longest, as he said, and he knew the dimensions of every ship that floated in the world. I accompanied him over the ship and through the yards, and it was with no small degree of interest that I viewed a townsman, an entire stranger in the country, by his skill alone standing at the head of the great naval establishment of the Sultan. He was dressed in a blue roundabout jacket, without whiskers or mustache, and, except that he wore the tarbouch, was thorough American in his appearance and manners, while his dragoman was constantly by his side, communicating his orders to hundreds of mustached Turks, and, in the same breath, he was talking with me of ship-builders in New York, and people and things most familiar in our native city. Mr. Rhodes knows and cares but little for things that do not immediately concern him. His whole thoughts are of his business, and in that he possesses an ambition and industry worthy of all praise. As an instance of his discretion, particularly proper in the service of that suspicious and despotic Government, I may mention that, while standing near the ship, and remarking a piece of cloth stretched across her stern, I asked him her name, and he told me he did not know; that it was painted on her stern, and his dragoman knew, but he had never looked under, that he might not be able to answer when asked. I have seldom met a countryman abroad with whom I was more pleased, and at parting he put himself on a pinnacle in my estimation, by telling me that, if I came to the yard the next day at one, I would see the Sultan. There was no man living I had a greater curiosity to see. At twelve o'clock I was at the yard, but the Sultan did not come. I went again, and his highness had come two hours before the time—had accompanied Mr. Rhodes over the ship, and left the yard less than five minutes before my arrival; his caique was still lying at the little dock; his attendants were carrying trays of refreshments to a shooting ground in the rear, and two black eunuchs belonging to the seraglio, handsomely dressed in long black cloaks of fine pelisse cloth, with gold headed canes and rings on their fingers, were still lingering about the ship, their effeminate faces and musical voices at once betraying their neutral character.

The next was the day of the launch; and early in the morning, in the suite of Commodore Porter, I went on board an old steamer provided by the Sultan expressly for the use of Mr. Rhodes' American friends. The waters of the Golden Horn were already covered; thousands of caiques, with their high sharp points, were cutting through it, or resting like gulls upon its surface; and there were ships with the still proud banner of the crescent, and strangers with the flags of every nation in Christendom, and sail-boats, long-boats, and row-boats, ambassadors' barges, and caiques of effendis, beys, and pachas, with red silk flags streaming in the wind, while countless thousands were assembled on the banks to behold the extraordinary spectacle of an American ship, the largest in the world, launched in the harbor of old Stamboul.

The Sultan was then living at his beautiful palace at Sweet Waters, and was obliged to pass by our boat; he had made a great affair of the launch; had invited all the diplomatic corps, and through the Reis Effendi, particularly requested the presence of Commodore Porter; had stationed his harem on the opposite side of the river, and as I saw prepared for himself near the ship a tent of scarlet cloth trimmed with gold, I expected to see him appear in all the pomp and splendor of the greatest potentate on earth. I had already seen enough to convince me that the days of Eastern magnificence had gone by, or that the gorgeous scenes which my imagination had always connected with the East had never existed; but still I could not divest myself of the lingering idea of the power and splendor of the Sultan. His commanding style to his own subjects—"If I command you, ——, my slave, that you bring the head of ——, my slave, and lay it at my feet;" and then his lofty tone with foreign Powers: "I, who am, by the infinite grace of the great, just, and all-powerful Creator, and the abundance of the miracles of the chief of his prophets, emperor of powerful emperors, refuge of sovereigns, distributor of crowns to the kings of the earth, keeper of two very holy cities, (Mecca and Medina,) governor of the holy city of Jerusalem, master of Europe, Asia and Africa, conquered with our victorious sword and our terrible lance; lords of two seas, (Black and White,) of Damascus; the odor of Paradise; of Bagdad, the seat of the caliphs; of the fortresses of Belgrade, Agra, and a multitude of countries, isles, straits, people, generations, and of so many victorious armies who repose under the shade of our Sublime Porte; I, in short, who am the shadow of God upon earth." I was rolling these things through my mind, when a murmur, "The Sultan is coming," turned me to the side of the boat, and one view dispelled all my glorious fancies. There was no style, no state, a citizen king, a republican president, or a democratic governor would not have made a more unpretending appearance than did this "shadow of God upon earth." He was seated in the bottom of a plain caique, dressed in the military frock coat, and red tarbouch, with his long black beard, the only marks of a Turk about him, and he moved slowly along the vacant space cleared for his passage, boats with the flags of every nation and thousands of caiques falling back, and the eyes of the immense multitude earnestly fixed upon him, but without any shouts or acclamations; and when he landed at the little dock, as his great officers bowed to the dust before him, he looked the plainest, mildest, kindest man among them. I had wished to see him as a wholesale murderer, who had more blood upon his hands than any man living, who had slaughtered the Janissaries, drenched the plains of Greece, to say nothing of bastinadoes, impalements, cutting off heads, and tying up in sacks, which are taking place every moment; but I will not believe that Sultan Mahmoud finds any pleasure in shedding blood. Dire necessity, or as he himself would say, fate, has ever been driving him on. I look upon him as one of the most interesting characters upon earth, as the creature of circumstances, made bloody and cruel by the necessities of his position. I look at his past life, and at that which is yet in store for him, through all the stormy scenes he is to pass, until he completes his unhappy destiny, the last of a powerful and once dreaded race; bearded by those who once crouched at the footstool of his ancestors, goaded by rebellious vassals, conscious that he is going a downward road, and yet unable to resist the impulse that drives him on. Like a strong man encompassed with a net, he finds no avenue of escape, and cannot break through it.

The Seraskier Pacha and other public officers escorted him to his tent, and now all the interest which I had taken in the Sultan, was transferred to Mr. Rhodes. He had great anxiety about the launch, and many difficulties to contend with—first, in the Turk's jealousy of a stranger, which obliged him to keep constantly on the watch, lest some of the ropes should be cut, or fastenings knocked away. And he had another Turkish prejudice to struggle against: the day had been fixed twice before, but the astronomers found an unfortunate conjunction of the stars, and it was postponed; and even then the stars were unpropitious, but Mr. Rhodes insisted that the work had gone so far that it could not be stopped. And, besides these, he had another greater difficulty, in his ignorance of their language.—With more than a thousand men under him, all his orders had to pass through interpreters, and often, too, the most prompt action was necessary, and the least mistake might prove fatal. Fortunately, he was protected from treachery by the kindness of Mr. Churchill and Dr. Zohrab, one of whom stood on the bow, and the other in the stern of the ship, and through whom every order was transmitted in Turkish. Probably none there felt the same interest that we did; for the flags of the barbarian and every nation in Christendom were waving around us, and, at that distance from home, the enterprise of a single citizen enlisted the warmest feelings of every American.

We watched the ship with as keen an interest as if our own honor and success in life depended upon her movements. For a long time she remained perfectly quiet. At length she moved, slowly and almost imperceptibly; and then, as if conscious that the eyes of an immense multitude were on her, and that the honor of a distant nation was in some measure at stake, she marched proudly to the water, plunged in with a force that almost buried her, and, rising like a huge leviathan, parted the foaming waves with her bow, and rode triumphantly upon them. Even Mussulman indifference was disturbed; all petty jealousies were hushed; the whole immense mass was roused into admiration; loud and long continued shouts of applause rose with one accord from Turks and Christians, and the Sultan was so transported that he jumped up and clapped his hands like a school boy.

Mr. Rhodes's triumph was complete; the Sultan called him to his tent, and with his own hands fixed on the lappel of his coat a gold medal set in diamonds, representing the launching of a ship. Mr. Rhodes has attained among strangers the mark of every honorable man's ambition, the head of his profession. He has put upon the water what Commodore Porter calls the finest ship that ever floated, and has a right to be proud of his position and prospects under the "shade of the Sublime Porte." The Sultan wishes to confer upon him the title of chief naval constructor, and to furnish him with a house and a caique with four oars. In compliment to his Highness, who detests a hat, Mr. Rhodes wears the tarbouch; but he declines all offices and honors, and any thing that may tend to fix him as a Turkish subject, and looks to return, and enjoy in his own country, and among his own people, the fruits of his honorable labors. If the good wishes of a friend can avail him, he will soon return to our city, with the profits of untiring industry, and an honorable testimony to his countrymen of the success of American skill and enterprise abroad.

BLACK, WHITE, AND BROWN.

From Hood's Own.—Republished by G. Dearborn & Co., New York.

All at once Miss Morbid left off sugar.

She did not resign it as some persons lay down their carriage, the full bodied family coach dwindling into a chariot, next into a fly, and then into a sedan-chair. She did not shade it off artistically, like certain household economists, from white to whitey brown, brown, dark-brown, and so on, to none at all.—She left it off, as one might leave off walking on the top of a house, or on a slide, or on a plank with a further end to it, that is to say, slapdash, all at once, without a moment's warning. She gave it up, to speak appropriately, in the lump. She dropped it,—as Corporal Trim let fall his hat,—dab. It vanished, as the French say, *toot sweet.* From the 30th of November, 1830, not an ounce of sugar, to use Miss Morbid's expression, ever "darkened her doors."

The truth was, she had been present the day before at an Anti-Slavery Meeting; and had listened to a lecturing Abolitionist, who had drawn her sweet tooth, root and branch, out of her head. Thenceforth sugar, or as she called it "shugger" was no longer white, or brown, in her eyes, but red, blood-red—an abomination, to indulge in which would convert a professing Christian into a practical Cannibal. Accordingly she made a vow, under the influence of moist eyes and refined feelings, that the sanguinary article should never more enter her lips or her house; and this pretty parody of the famous Berlin Decree against our Colonial produce was rigidly enforced. However others might countenance the practice of the Slave Owners by consuming "shugger," she was resolved for her own part, that "no suffering sable son of Africa should ever rise up against her out of a cup of Tea!"

In the mean time, the cook and housemaid grumbled in concert at the prohibition; they naturally thought it very hard to be deprived of a luxury which they enjoyed at their own proper cost; and at last only consented to remain in the service, on condition that the privation should be handsomely considered in their wages. With a hope of being similarly remembered in her will, the poor relations of Miss Morbid continued to drink the "warm without" which she administered to them every Sunday, under the name of Tea: and Hogarth would have desired no better subject for a picture than was presented by their physiognomies. Some pursed up their lips, as if resolved that the nauseous beverage should never enter them; others compressed their mouths, as if to prevent it from rushing out again. One took it mincingly, in sips,—another gulped it down in desperation,—a third, in a fit of absence, continued to stir very superfluously with his spoon; and there was one shrewd old gentleman, who by a little dexterous by-play, used to bestow the favour of his small souchong on a sick geranium. Now and then an astonished Stranger would retain a half cupful of the black dose in his mouth, and stare round at his fellow guests as if tacitly putting to them the very question of Mathews's Yorkshireman in the mail coach—"Coompany!—oop or doon?"

The greatest sufferers, however, were Miss Morbid's two nephews, still in the morning of their youth, and boy-like far more inclined to "sip the sweets" than to "hail the dawn." They had formerly looked on their Aunt's house as peculiarly a Dulce Domum. Prior to her sudden conversion she had been famous for the manufacture of a sort of hard bake, commonly called Toffy or Taffy,—but now, alas! "Taffy was not at home," and there was nothing else to invite a call. Currant tart is tart indeed without sugar, and as for the green gooseberries, they always tasted, as the young gentleman affirmed, "like a quart of berries sharpened to a pint." In short, it always required six pennyworth of lollipops and bullseyes, a lick of honey, a dip of treacle, and a pick at a grocer's hogshead, to sweeten a visit at Aunt Morbid's.

To tell the truth, her own temper soured a little under the prohibition. She could not persuade the Sugar-eaters that they were Vampyres—instead of practising, or even admiring her self-denial, they laughed at it; and one wicked wag even compared her, in allusion to her acerbity and her privation, to a crab without *the nippers*. She persevered notwithstanding in her system; and to the constancy of a martyr added something of the wilfulness of a bigot—indeed, it was hinted by patrons and patronesses of white charities, that European objects had not their fair share in her benevolence. She was pre-eminently the friend of the blacks. Howbeit, for all her sacrifices, not a lash was averted from their sable backs. She had raised discontent in the kitchen, she had disgusted her acquaintance, sickened her friends, and given her own dear little nephews the stomach-ache, without saving Quashy from one cut of the driver's whip, or diverting a single kick from the shins of Sambo. Her grocer complained loudly of being called a dealer in humane gore, yet not one hogshead the less was imported from the Plantations. By an error common to all her class, she mistook a negative for a positive principle; and persuaded herself that by not preserving damsons, she preserved the Niggers; that by not sweetening her own cup, she was dulcifying the lot of all her sable brethren in bondage. She persevered accordingly in setting her face against sugar instead of slavery; against the plant instead of the planter; and had actually abstained for six months from the forbidden article, when a circumstance occurred that aroused her sympathies into more active exertions. It pleased an American lady to import with her a black female servant, whom she rather abruptly dismissed on her arrival in England. The case was considered by the Hampshire Telegraph of that day, as one of great hardship—the paragraph went the round of the papers—and in due time attracted the notice of Miss Morbid. It was precisely addressed to her sensibilities, and there was a "Try Warren" tone about it that proved irresistible. She read—and wrote,—and in the course of one little week, her domestic establishment was maliciously but truly described as consisting of "two white Slaves and a black Companion."

The adopted protege was, in reality, a strapping clumsy negress, as ugly as sin, and with no other merit than that of being of the same colour as the crow. She was artful, sullen, gluttonous, and above all, so intolerably indolent, that if she had been literally "carved in ebony," as old Fuller says, she could scarcely have been of less service to her protectress. Her notion of free labor seemed to translate it into laziness, and taking liberties; and, as she seriously added to the work of her fellow servants, without at all contributing to their comfort, they soon looked upon her as a complete nuisance. The house-maid dubbed her "a divil"—the cook roundly compared her to "a mischivus beast, as runs out on a herd o' black cattle"—and both concurred in the policy of laying all household sins upon the sooty shoulders, just as slatterns select a colour that hides the dirt. It is certain that shortly after the instalment of the negress in the family, a mortal disease broke out with considerable violence, and justly or not the odium was attributed to the new comer. Its name was theft. First, there was a shilling short in some loose change—next, a missing half crown from the mantel-piece—then there was a stir with a tea-spoon—anon, a piece of work about a thimble. Things went, nobody knew how—the "Divil" of course excepted. The cook *could*, the housemaid *would*, and Diana *should* and *ought* to take an oath declaratory of innocence, before the mayor; but as Diana did not volunteer an affidavit like the others, there was no doubt of her guilt in the kitchen.

Miss Morbid, however, came to a very different conclusion. She thought that whites who could eat sugar, were capable of any atrocity, and had not forgotten the stand which had been made by the "pale faces" in favor of the obnoxious article. The cook especially incurred suspicion—for she had been notorious aforetime for a lavish hand in sweetening, and was accordingly quite equal to the double turpitude of stealing and bearing false witness. In fact, the mistress had arrived at the determination of giving both her white hussies their month's warning, when unexpectedly the thief was taken, as the lawyers say, "in the manner," and with the goods upon the person. In a word, the ungrateful black was detected in the very act of levying what might be called her "Black Mail."

The horror of Emilia, on discovering that the Moore had murdered her mistress, was scarcely greater than that of Miss Morbid! She hardly, she said, believed her own senses. You might have knocked her down with a feather! She did not know whether she stood on her head or heels. She was rooted to the spot! and her hair, if it had been her own, would have stood upright upon her head! There was no doubt in the case. She saw the transfer of a portion of her own bank stock, from her escritoire into the right-hand pocket of her protegee—she heard it chink as it dropped downwards,—she was petrified!—dumbfounded!—thunderbolted!—"annihilated!" She was as white as a sheet, but she felt as if all the blacks in the world had just blown in her face.

Her first impulse was to rush upon the robber, and insist on restitution—her second was to sit down and weep,—and her third was to talk. The opening as usual was a mere torrent of ejaculations intermixed with vituperation—but she gradually fell into a lecture with many heads. First, she described all that she had done for the Blacks, and then, alas! all that the Blacks had done for her. Next she insisted on the enormity of the crime, and, anon, she enlarged on the nature of its punishment. It was here that she was most eloquent. She traced the course of human justice, from detection to conviction, and thence to execution, liberally throwing dissection into the bargain: and then descending with Dante into the unmentionable regions, she painted its terrors and tortures with all the circumstantial fidelity that certain very old Masters have displayed on the same subject.

"And now, you black wretch," she concluded, having just given the finishing touch to a portrait of Satan himself, "and now, you black wretch, I insist on knowing what I was robbed for. Come tell me what tempted you? I'm determined to hear it! I insist, I say, on knowing what was to be done with the wages of iniquity!"

She insisted, however, in vain. The black wretch had seriously inclined her ear to the whole lecture, grinning and blubbering by turns. The Judge with his black cap, the Counsel and their wigs, the twelve men in a box, and Jack Ketch himself—whom she associated with that pleasant West India personage, John Canoe—had amused, nay, tickled her fancy; the press-room, the irons, the rope, and the Ordinary, whom she mistook for an overseer, had raised her curiosity, and excited her fears; but the spiritualities without any reference to Obeah, had simply mystified and disgusted her, and she was now in a fit of the sulks. Her mistress, however, persisted in her question; and not the less pertinaciously, perhaps, from expecting a new peg whereon to hang a fresh lecture. She was determined to learn the destination of the stolen money; and by dint of insisting, cajoling, and, above all, threatening—for instance, with the whole Posse Comitatis—she finally carried her point.

"Cus him money! Here's a fuss!" exclaimed the culprit, quite worn out at last by the persecution. "Cus him money! here's a fuss! What me 'teal him for? What me do wid him? What any body 'teal him for? Why, for sure, TO BUY SUGAR!"

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS AMERICAN.

DREADFUL MURDER.

Many of our citizens will notice seeing on Thursday morning a neat, clean, and ship-shape looking sailor, in the dress of the U. S. service, and apparently over 40 years of age. His appearance was so remarkably trim, and sailor-like, that none who saw could pass him unnoticed. Yesterday morning this poor fellow was found murdered and mutilated in the most unheard of manner. The name of the unfortunate victim of unparalleled barbarism was Charles Goodlip, said to be a native of Missouri, and having served for nearly 30 years in the navy. From the evidence adduced before the Recorder we gather the following particulars of the bloody deed. On Thursday about 4 o'clock Goodlip called in at the low den kept by Anne Jane Doyle, No. 51, Girod street, between Magazine and Tohoupitolas streets, and took a glass of beer, served to him by John Johnson, who was officiating as bar keeper. Having drank it, he quitted this den of crime, promising to return in the evening, which he did about 9 o'clock, when he drank again, and asked for supper, which was prepared on the order of Mrs. Doyle, by Thos. M. Davis, and William Smith. By the story of the former, it appears that the latter put a quantity of laudanum in the tea given to the sailor, who speedily became drowsy, and was laid on a bed in the room by Smith and others. So far the story is borne out by all the evidence. About 11 o'clock, as Lieut. Fallon of the Watch was passing, he heard a disturbance caused by the woman of the house turning out her supposed husband, Doyle, who informed Mr. Fallon that a comrade of his had seen a dead body under his wife's bed. Supposing the story to originate in jealousy, all parties were dismissed, but great charge was given to the watchman, Alex. McClure, to keep a careful eye upon the house. About 1 o'clock in the morning, a man was observed reconnoitering from the house, and shortly after another, bearing a heavy burthen, came out and passed rapidly over to a vacant lot, or yard, closely followed by the watchman. Dropping his load, the fellow ran, but being taken, brought his captor to see what it was—a blanket filled with clay and soil. This man was conveyed to the guard house, and proved to be John Johnson, a young, but notorious offender.

Shortly before day-break, about 4 o'clock on Friday morning, Lieut. Crane, hearing the story of McClure, narrowly watched the house, and after observing a light brought from the back room to the front, and carried there again, knocked at the door, and took into custody Anne Jane Doyle and Thomas M. Davis. On the person of the latter was found a loaded pistol and a key, and under the bar counter a blanket with a couple of hundred pounds of earth in it.—The latter circumstance induced Messrs. Fallon and Crane to examine the premises, and in the back room,—some six feet from where Davis was found lying on a settee,—the planks of the floor were found to have been recently moved. On lifting them, and removing some three inches of clay, they came to the blue round-about of the sailor, and on more carefully raising the soil with their hands, drew forth the body. But what a sight did it present! The head was off; the legs both cut out at the hip joints; the left foot severed from the shin bone, and the right knee so far divided that it hung but by a slight ligature of skin. Such a scene of butchery was never met with before; nor was human nature ever seen more debased than in the persons of the prisoners. They all shook and trembled, in every fibre of their flesh. The woman professed that she slept on the floor in the front room, and saw nothing, heard nothing, after the victim was put to bed, stupified by Smith. Davis proclaimed that he had slept from 8 in the evening, and although but about two yards from where the body was buried, vowed the utmost unconsciousness of all that had passed. On his hands, nails, cheek and clothes were fresh spots and stains of blood. A knife taken from Davis's girdle had a quantity of flesh, blood, and hair sticking to the handle. No one would acknowledge the least participation in the bloody deed, and the three principles and the two suspected participators stood remanded for further examination this morning. Smith is yet at large.

◆

FROM THE DAILY ADVERTISER.

An Editorial Kick.—The Boston Morning Post, a sprightly, good-humored paper, but of "awful" politics, gives the following *coup* at the grumblers in its party, who are forever on the lookout to find fault with the editorial management of a paper, which they have not sense enough to appreciate. Such men there are; their use we know not, unless sent into the world to prevent an editor's life from being too happy:—

"Your straight-forward politician, who acts from honest and disinterested motives, does not grumble at his paper—he reads it with a relish, as a man in good health eats his food; but your meager, dyspeptic, selfish demagogue, who is living upon the hope of one day getting his nose into the public crib, or *has already got it there*, and is trembling with fear lest it be thrust aside, grunts and groans at every paragraph which does not appear to have a tendency to advance his *personal* views; yet as he and his desires are alike contemptible, they are rarely, if ever, thought of by an editor, and hence *no paper suits him*. We have heard mutton-headed fellows—men who could not write an account of a marriage correctly—complain of a lack of *able* articles in the public press; they wanted something deeper and stronger; Lake Superior was not large enough for these minnows; they could only find room in the Atlantic; while sensible and well-informed men—men who know how to appreciate mental labor—are filled with admiration and wonder at the power and copiousness of the contents of the daily press.

"After all, however, there is this consolation: active, intelligent and valuable politicians—those who do the work and produce the result, and take and *pay* for newspapers—those who contribute to their columns, and advise their editors—are not among the grumblers; for the latter are too lazy for exertion, too ignorant to write, and too stupid to advise. The active business man glances over his newspaper, smiles at a pleasant paragraph here; starts at a shipwreck there; looks at the advertisements, the markets, &c., is satisfied and lays it down, contented to have the news of the day brought to his door for two cents; but the loafer will come in and pore over it for hours; read every line from this corner to the other; ask if he may take it home, and then say 'it is very dull; wondering that they don't get up something interesting,' and conclude by asking, '*why do you take it?*' These are the vermin of society, who are eternally finding fault with the efforts of other people, but have neither energy nor capacity enough to accomplish any good themselves. They exist in all parties and all societies, and deserve the scorn of all. Brother Editors, give them a kick."

BRIDGET'S ACCOUNT OF HER INTERVIEW WITH THE DENTIST.

'Well Bridget,' says Margery, 'how did you get along with the docthur—what did he say til him—and what did he do til ye?'

Bridget.—'It's nothing he did til me, nor I did til him, that's all—only, says I, 'Och docthur, docthur dear, it's me tooth that aches intirely, and I've a mind to have it drawn out, and it plaze ye.' "Do it pane ye,' says he til me.—'Oh murther, can ye ax me that now, and me all the way down here to see ye about it,' says I. 'Sure have I slept day or night, these three days? Havn't I tried all manes to quiet the jumping divil? Did'nt they tell me to put raw brandy in me mouth, though it's far from the likes of me to be drinking the brandy without provocation, or by accident.' So the docthur took his instruments in a hurry, with as little consarnment of mind as Barney would swape the knives and forks from the table. 'Be aizy, docthur,' says I, 'there's enough—you'll not be in sich a hurry when your turn comes, I'm thinkin?' 'O, well,' said the docthur, 'and yer no ready now, ye may come the morrow.' 'Indade docthur I'll not stir from this sate, wid this ould tooth alive in me jaw,' says I; 'so ye may jist prepare, but ye need not come slashing at a christian body, as if ye would wring her neck off first, and draw her tooth at yer convaniance afftherward. Now clap on your pinchers, but mind ye get hold of the right one—ye may aisily see it by its acin and jumpin.' 'O,' says he, 'I'll get the right one,' and with that he jabs a small razor lookin weapon intil my mouth, and cuts up me gooms as if it were naught but cold mate for hash for breakfast. Says I, 'Docthur, thunder and blood'—for my mouth was full of blood—'what in the divil are ye afther? D'ye want to make an anathomy of a living creathur, ye grave robber ye?' 'Sit still,' says he; jamming something like a cork screw intil my jaw, and twisting the very sowl out of me.'

I sat still because the muttering thafe held me down with his knee, and the gripes of his iron in my lug. He then gave me one awful wring, hard enough to wring a wet blanket as dry as gunpowder. Did'nt I think the day of jidgment was come till me?—Did'nt I see the red fire o' the pit? I felt me head fly off me shoulders, and looking up, saw something monstrous bloody in the docthur's wrenching iron. 'Is that me head you've got there,' says I—'No, it's only yer tooth,' he made answer. 'May be it is,' said I, as my eyes began the out side of my face on though I felt as if all the out side had been hauled out. I had taken a dollar and a half to pay for the operation—thinking it would be enough for a poor woman; but I thought I'd just ax him the price. So says I, 'Docthur, how much may ye ax besides the trouble?' 'Fifty cints,' says he, 'fifty cints!' says I, 'sure I've not been submitting three days to that tyrant of a tooth for fifty cents. Troth, this same tooth pulling is not so expensive, and I'm much oblige til ye, docthur?'

In Northfield, N. H. on the day of election, 9 Revolutionary Soldiers attended the polls together, and voted for the Whig Ticket!

The Maine Election and the Illinois Election.—The result of the late election in Maine, although it may have disappointed many sanguine whigs, was not unexpected by us. Our opportunities for obtaining information of the mode in which the canvass was conducted happened to be peculiarly favorable, and we were, all along, apprehensive of the result. But, in addition to these reasons, we have always candidly allowed that a majority of the people of Maine are friendly to the administration. The election of Gov. Kent, last year, was no evidence of the superior strength of the whig cause, although it showed, as the late election has also done, that there, as elsewhere, the old Jackson party was rapidly declining. For many years past, the majority of this party has been about ten thousand votes. It is now reduced to less than half that number. The Legislature, in former years, was uniformly, at least two-thirds Loco Focos. Now, the majority, if any, is quite small. What, then, is there in the Maine election, that is calculated to create despondency amongst the whigs, or to justify the exultations of the Loco Focos? Absolutely nothing. The whigs then polled a greater vote than they ever did. They had lost nothing, and, by industry and perseverence, may yet gain a permanent ascendancy even in Maine.

The Illinois election, on the other hand, is an absolute defeat of the Loco Focos, in a State in which they had never been beaten before. It is true they have elected their candidate for Governor by some five hundred votes, but they have lost two members of Congress and the ascendancy in both branches of the Legislature. But for the aid of the laborers on the Canals, they would have been routed in the most signal manner. Let those, then, of our friends, if there be any such, who are inclined to grieve that we have not gained Maine, turn with the utmost confidence to Illinois, for in that young Western State the Whigs are at this hour in a majority so firm and decisive that nothing can prevent them from carrying its electoral vote at the next Presidential election.—*Balt. Chronicle.*

FROM THE CHICAGO AMERICAN.

We congratulate the Whigs of this State, and the great Whig party of the United States, on this signal and auspicious result. In spite of the desperate exertions of the Loco Focos, with a train band army of office-holders and spoils-men, unsurpassed in number and rapacity by any other State—in spite of the formidable mass of *unnaturalized foreigners*, that poured in from the lines of our public works like a torrent, thousands strong against us—in spite of all the mighty efforts of a Government party, struggling to hold on to one of its last citadels, and who still seem determined to prolong their premature and uproarious boasting, until they feel the last fragment of their wrecked vessel sinking from under them,—*the Land Office Sub-Treasury candidate* is defeated, and the Whig banner waves in triumph for the first time over Northern Illinois.

The issue of SUB-TREASURY or NO SUB-TREASURY, boisterously and confidently presented by the Loco Focos before, and since insisted on by them as the only issue, has been accepted and decided by the Whigs. *The verdict of the people will not—cannot be set aside.* It is plainly recorded beyond the reach of contest or dispute. The triumph of Whig principles should be sounded from border to border of our vast prairies, until its echo comes swelling back from the extremest bounds of our empire.

To present to the public at a distance some definite idea of this victory, we will repeat that May's (V. B.) majority in 1836 was over 1700, and that the Whig party had this year also to contend against 3000 unnaturalized foreigners, from our public works, who, as the Loco Foco papers generally concede and boast, voted nearly en masse for Douglass.

Under all the circumstances of the election, we hesitate not to pronounce it, as it will be pronounced, one of the greatest political triumphs that has yet taken place in the United States.

How stands the Account?—The friends of the administration affect to have derived complete consolation for all their reverses from the late election in Maine. It may seem to be cruel to disturb their self-complacency, but a slight retrospect will show how little real cause they have for claiming that the odds of victory have been in their favor. The following table of States in which elections have taken place since the election of Mr. Van Buren, will show the kind of advance which his party has made in popular favor:

Whig States.	*No. Electoral Votes.* Whig.	V. B.	*V. B. States.*
Massachusetts,	14	10	Maine,
Vermont,	7	7	N. Hampshire,
Rhode Island,	4	4	Missouri,
Conecticut,	8	5	Illinois,
New York,	42	7	Alabama,
New Jersey,	8	3	Michigan,
Delaware,	3	3	Arkansas,
Maryland,	10		
Virginia,	23		
North Carolina,	15		
Kentucky,	15		
Ohio,	21		
Louisiana,	5		
Indiana,	9		
Mississippi,	4		
	States to Vote.		
Tennessee,	15	11	South Carolina,
Doubtful.			
Georgia,	11		
	213	50	

Of these States, which have now utterly repudiated Mr. Van Buren, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Virginia, North Carolina, Louisiana and Mississippi voted for him as President. The struggles in all of them have been upon pure party grounds, and the triumphs have been achieved under the broad flag of the Whig party and Whig principles. Mr. Van Buren has already lost States enough to ensure his defeat, unless public opinion shall undergo a change not to be at all expected.

Baltimore Chronicle.

The Ladies of Bloomfield, Connecticut, had a pic nic on the 4th. Among the toasts is this—

Woman's Heart—Weak to achieve, but strong to endure, the world which contains all her joys and all her sorrows; the ocean on which her bark of hope is cast—the fate of Ixion to the man who would darken a page of *its* history.

The Records of the Past.—It has become a very common practice of late for the presses of the Administration to denounce as Federalists, all who are in favor of a National Bank, and at the same time to declaim against such an institution as having been always a Federal measure from its first incorporation down to the present period. An attempt is now making to divide the State Rights party of Georgia, by setting up this question as a test of republicanism, and excluding from the party as heretics all who do not join in the general denunciation of a Bank as a measure of Federalism. To point out to the State Rights party the folly of suffering itself to be divided by the artifices of its opponents, and to show that a National Bank has never been made a *test* question, we now appeal to the records of the past. In doing this, we have no disposition to bring forward this question for discussion in Georgia, differing as we do from a large portion, perhaps a majority of our political friends. It may perhaps be *interesting* to some of those who were in the Congress of 1816, to have their memories *refreshed* as to the parts which they acted at that period; and it may be instructing to those who have come upon the stage of action since, to be informed as to the position of *men* and parties, when the late United States Bank was chartered.

It will be remembered that Mr. Madison, a republican of the old school, and a member of the Convention which framed the Federal Constitution was then President of the United States, and gave sanction to the bill by which the Bank was chartered. If it was then a measure of the federalists, that old gentleman would hardly have touched it with a "pair of tongs." We now proceed to show who were then members of Congress; who were Republicans, who Federalists, and how each member voted upon the passage of the bill. We have before us a volume of the National Register, published at Washington City in 1816, by Joel K. Mead, a republican, which contains a complete list of the names of the members of Congress that year, designating the political character of each member: by which it appears that there were in the Senate 25 Republicans and 11 Federalists, and in the House of Representatives 117 Republicans and 65 Federalists. It would seem to our humble capacity, that if the Bank charter had been a federal measure, there were certainly republicans enough in both Houses, backed as they were by a republican President, to have defeated it!

But mark the result. In the House of Representatives, 68 REPUBLICANS voted for the Bank charter, and only 29 against it. 12 FEDERALISTS voted for the charter, and 42 against it. In the Senate, 18 REPUBLICANS voted for the charter and 6 against it. 4 FEDERALISTS voted for the charter and 6 against it. Making a total of 86 *Republicans* for the Bank, and only 35 against it. 16 Federalists for the Bank and 48 against it. A very Federal measure truly!

Augusta Chronicle.

To the Loco Foco Nullifiers of the Southern Wing of the Union.—As Mr. Calhoun is making a great deal of trading capital upon Northern Abolitionism, we commend to him the following resolution of a Van Buren Convention, recently held in Vermont.

"*Resolved*, That, as Democrats we consider slavery to be a Moral and Political evil; and therefore pledge ourselves, to use all constitutional exertions for its abolishment."

And the following, from a late Address of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, in which the leaders of that Society conjure the Abolitionists to have nothing to do with the alliances of any party.

* * * * *

"We have been providentially prevented from being absorbed by either of the political parties. With the fundamental principles of those parties, when properly understood, abolitionism has strong affinities. The idea of the whig party in this country is order, the supremacy of law, the sacredness of the person, the inviolability of property. Who has a stronger interest in these things than we? Who has suffered more than we from anarchy and misrule? Who have pleaded more earnestly for the right of every man to that which he produces by his own labor—a right which is at the foundation of all property? On the other hand, the great Democratic idea is Liberty, Reform, Progress, Equal Rights;—and are not these our very breath of life.

* * * * *

"The candidates presented to your choice will, of course, be nominated either by the whigs or democrats. The most prominent individual of the whig party, and probably their next candidate for the presidency, is a slave-holder, president of that stupendous imposture, the Colonization Society, author of the fatal Missouri 'compromise,' and of the Slavish resolutions against the abolitionists, lately passed by the Senate of the United States. On the other hand, the leader of the democratic party, 'the northern president with the southern principles,' has deeply insulted this nation, by avowing his determination to veto any bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, which may be passed by a majority of the people, in opposition to the wishes of the slave states."

The Loco Focos profess to be very well pleased at the result of the elections which have taken place this summer. Let's see what cause they have for rejoicing. Louisiana, North Carolina, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri and Illinois have voted; only three of them for Members of Congress and the others for State officers. In Louisiana the Whigs have gained one member of Congress, and both branches of the Legislature! Not much ground for Loco Foco joy there! In Indiana and Kentucky the Whigs maintain their overwhelming majority. In North Carolina, they have elected their Governor by 17000 majority, and gained majorities in both branches of the Legislature! Where is there cause for exultation here? O! it comes from the fact, that they have not LOST Missouri and Alabama, and have one member still from Illinois! If they are so humbled as to derive happiness from these small favours, it would be cruel to molest them.

Richmond Whig.

Office Holders.—The Fayetteville Journal republishes a list of persons employed in the Land Office at Washington City, to the amount of 98! Fifty of these it states to be "Federalists," the remainder "Democrats." Among the "Feds" it gives the name of W. A. Manning, *a Boy*, at a salary of $1000! When we state, on the authority of the Journal, that this phalanx of Treasury dependants receives annually $112,650, the absolute necessity of the application of the pruning knife in this wasteful and idle Department will be obvious to all.

Newbern Spectator.

War against the Banks.—We have
shown an Extra recently issued from
Standard Office, the object of which
promote the effort so studiously making
the Administration to exterminate all
local Banks of the Union. This doc
is headed—"The influence of 829 Ban
the United States"—and the State
doubtlessly, been flooded with it. It
such means as this, constantly kept up
the public mind continues deluded.
ly one hand-bill is digested, before
is ushered forth to satiate the morbid
tite, which a repetition of such food
sarily engenders, and partizans are
supplied with materials for argument
after they are fairly vanquished.

The Extra to which we allude, i
posed chiefly of extracts from the S
Mr. Allen, a Senator from Ohio,
whole may be inferred from the fo
passage:

"Banks derive their being from Legi
They are of political origin. They
perpetuate themselves by reacting upon the
of their existence and therefore necess
come an aliment of political power.
is a monopoly as against the community th
object of spoliation, but all stand upon a
gard to each other as co-agents in plunder.
themselves they are not beings of a distinct
ence, but are cohesive parts of a great

And yet, after such a wholesale
ma against the Banks, the organs of
party have the effrontery to declare th
Administration wish well to the Banks
well might the incendiary, who is de
in the act of applying a torch to his
bor's dwelling, assert that he is using
to promote his welfare and happiness
object of the Administration, let it
lite disguise it as it may, is to put
every local Bank in the country, and
their ruins, to rear up a great Gove
Bank, in comparison with whose pow
late Bank of the United States was
pigmy.

The Extra in question paints in vivid
lours the evils of over-banking, arising
the operations of 829 Banks; but it
mention by whose agency it was tha
great increase in the number of Banks
effected. It does not tell the people
the Administration party increased th
of Banks from 300 to 800, in order
the chasm occasioned by the destruc
the United States Bank. It states
$1,600,000 were lent to members of
gress by the U. S. Bank in five years
it omits to mention that a great p
of the borrowers were thorough-going
mocratic Republicans." It states that
the Banks suspended Specie payments
outstanding debt was near five hundred
lions of dollars; but it omits to state th
great expansion of credit was occasi
imperative orders from General J
who, through his Secretary of the T
ry directed the Banks to extend the
commodations to their utmost limits.

These desperate efforts show, ho
how desperate the party are, for it is
as though it had never passed throu
seething brain of a Poet, that there w
"So weary with disasters—so tugg'd with
That they would set their life on any chan
To mend it."

Raleigh Regi

Dinner to Mr. Crockett.—On the
ult. the friends of the Hon. John W. Cr
ett, of the Twelfth Congressional Di
of Tennessee, in Gibson county, wi
distinction of party, met that gentlem
a barbecue dinner near Trenton.

The President of the day, after the
lar toasts, proposed the health of Mr. C
ett, the "faithful and efficient Repr
tive of the People: an honest and con
politician, and a true WHIG." This
ment was received with long and enth
tic applause by the assembled mul
and was responded to by their disting
ed guest in an address of about an h
length, replete with sound Whig princip

In the conclusion of his speech,
Crockett warmly vindicated the chara
of Mr. Clay, and ridiculed with admir
success the contemptible charge of
great statesman being opposed to the S
Whence does the charge proceed, he
quired, but from the "spoils press" of
party in power? and by whom counte
ed but by "a parcel of petti-fogging
leg lawyers and village coxcombs"
up to the party for promotion, and
know more about adjusting a ruffle
than they do about politics." "Me
sense and information," he conti
"must be disgusted and sickened whe
hear such upstarts assailing one of the g
est men of the age; one who has devoted
most his whole life to the public se
and who has originated and carried th
Congress more great measures than any
alive. Such attacks are as ridiculous
preposterous as the idea of "storming
braltar with a pocket-pistol!"

Nat. Intellig

It will be seen, by the official info
under the head of "Army and Navy In
gence," to day, that a portion of our
army, which has but just returned
part of the country, from laborious and
rassing service in the swamps of Flor
has been ordered back to the same ser
upon a notice so short as to leave hardly
moment's time for preparation. We d
say, or suppose, that there is any
wrong in this; but it must be admitted
all that service in the army, under such
cumstances, is any thing but
whether for Privates or Officers.

In this Order we have evidence, also
the war, as it is called, in Florida, is
thing but ended. We hear, indeed,
the officers serving in Florida are of op
that there is no prospect of its being
shortly. We are not by any means
that it would not be wiser, as well as
humane, that the advice had been
which was given to the Executive some
ago, to let the Indians continue to occ
without molestation, those swamps
glades in the Southern part of the Pen
which are unfit for the habitation of the w
man.—*National Intelligencer.*

We are gratified to understand that
Corn and Tobacco crops look remarkab
well in the lower part of Orange—parti
larly in the neighborhood of Red Mount
Indeed, the farmers have found, on tak
their fodder, that their Corn generally
much better than they had anticipated.

Raleigh Sta

"DOINGS IN GUILFORD."
following letter, in reply to a slan-
notice of the people of Guilford,
appeared in a late number of the
ard, was communicated to the editor
t paper for publication; but having
refused by him, it appeared in the
h Register of Monday. We re-
it as an act of justice to the people
ilford.—*Hillsborough Recorder.*

omas Loring, Esq. Editor N. C. Standard:
late number of your paper, you have
slandered the citizens of our county
ilford. You surely have more regard
th, than to publish such *falsehoods,*
ously. We cannot entertain *so raw*
tion of you, although you do not say
at authority you publish.
he first paragraph you say:
it hardly be believed, that in North Caroli-
abolition test would be required of a candi-
insure his success among any portion of
izens. But it appears it is even so. Mr.
AN PARKER, of Guilford, was promised
of a portion of Whig citizens, if he would
e side of HENRY CLAY, whom they believed
uly) to be an abolitionist. From what we
n, it appears that these persons will sup-
enry Clay on that account, at the risk of
g the South to bank bondage and federal
on."
is paragraph *does not contain one word*
h. It is true, the Republican Whigs
ilford will in all probability support
RY CLAY in *preference* to Mr. Van

the second paragraph you say:
ong the doings of Guilford are some acts
the spirit of Federalism and the reign of
We are told that the Bank "Whig" Mer-
attended the polls, and *warned those in*
to them, that if they voted for Mr. Parker,
ould press them for their debts, and that
ould take nothing but *gold and silver.* It
that these "rag barons" are willing to put
h "specie humbugs," when it answers their
e for coercion and oppression."
gross slander and palpable falsehood!!
rtion of the undersigned merchants
taken pains to inquire, and can neither
or hear of an instance of any such
able conduct to have occurred; and
r, conferred with the Hon. JOHN M.
, a high-minded and honorable gentle-
and a friend to the Administration,
says "that he mixed freely with the
ns on the day of the election, and that
ver heard it even intimated until he
in the "Standard," nor did he be-
"statement." In this we have no
he will be sustained by every Van
man in the county.
the third paragraph you say:
nother incident betrays a most reckless dis-
of propriety on the part of the Federalists
ensborough. They marked the profile of
arker on a board and burnt the same in a
of tar, tolling the town bell in the usual
r of funeral solemnities. Comment is un-
ary."
al perversion and misrepresentation!!
elieve the simple truth to be, that late
e night after the election (and after the
ns were generally gone to bed) some
did burn a barrel of tar in Greensbo-
, and tolled the town bell for joy at
sult of the election; but who they were
not know. We have full assurance
he citizens of Greensborough had no-
to do with it directly or indirectly.
hat nothing would be farther from them
to encourage such means of showing
nity or disrespect to any man, and es-
lly to one who has so long and so largely
ed the confidence of our county.
r only object is to set you right, and
he character of our citizens may be
sed from the false and slanderous
es contained in your paper. We trust
ult is not with you, but that you have
led into the error by the correspond-
of some foul calumniator, and that it
be your pleasure to correct the error,
ive this an insertion in your paper.

Respectfully,

ES McIVER, PETER ADAMS,
GILLESPIE & CO. THO CALDWELL,
B HUBBARD, JESSE H. LINDSAY,
ER & WHARTON, W. R. D. LINDSAY,
SMITH, W. J. McCONNELL,
SMITH, J. & R. SLOAN,
MEBANE, McADOO & SCOTT,
ES BRANNOCK, JOS. A. McLAAN.
R. GILMER,

A POET AND HIS CRITICS.

extract the following remarks, more philo-
cal in their temper than one would have ex-
d from a poet, from No. 8 of the "Letters
under a Bridge," by N. P. Willis, in the New
Mirror:
* * "Experience was always new
e. I do not seem to myself to have
the Rome I once read of. The Venice
w is not the Venice of story nor of
ller's books. There are two Londons
y mind—one where I saw whole shelves
y library walking about in coats and
coats, and another where there was no-
visible through the fog but fat men
tankards of porter—one memory of it
littering with lighted rooms, bright and
faces, men all manly and women all
anly, and another memory (got from
s) where every man was surly and
sed in a buff waistcoat, and every wo-
a giantess in riding-hats and boots. It
lightful to think how *new* every thing
spite of description. Never believe.
doctor, that there is an old world.
e is no such place, on my honor! You
find England, France, Italy, and the
after all you have read and heard, as
ther new as if they were created by
eye, and were never sung, painted,
be-written—you will indeed. Why,
sure! What were the world else? A
broker's closet, where every traveller
left his clothes for you to wear after
No, no! Thanks to Providence, all
s are new! Pen and ink cannot take
gloss off your eyes, nor can any man
through them as you do. I do not
ve the simplest matter—sunshine or
ure—has exactly the same look to any
people in the world. How much less
man face—a landscape—a broad king-
Travellers are very pleasant people.
y tell you what picture was produced in
r brain by the things they saw; but if
forestalled novelty by that. I would as
read them as beseech a thief to steal
dinner. *How it looks* to one pair of
would be a good reminder pencilled on
margin of many a volume.
I have run my ploughshare, in this fur-
, upon a root of philosophy, which has
d heart-aches for me ere now. I struck
n it, almost accidentally, while ad-
istering consolation, years since, to a
sitive friend whose muse had been con-
signed, alive and kicking, to the tomb by a blundering undertaker of criticism. I read the review, and wrote on it with a pencil, 'So thinks one man in fifteen millions;' and, to my surprise, up swore my dejected friend, like Master Barnardine, that he would 'consent to die that day, for no man's persuasion.' Since that, I have made a practice of counting the enemy; and trust me, dear doctor, it is sometimes worth while not to run away without this little preliminary. A friend, for instance, with a most boding solemnity, takes you aside, and pulls from his pocket a newspaper containing a paragraph that is aimed at your book, your morals, perhaps your looks and manners. You catch the alarm from your friend's face, and fancy it is the voice of public opinion, and your fate is fixed. Your book is detestable, your character is gone. Your manners and features are the object of universal disapprobation. Stay! count the enemy! Was it decided by a convention? No! By a caucus? No! By a vote on the deck of a steamboat? No! By a group at the corner of the street, by a club, by a dinner-party! No! By whom then? One small gentleman, sitting in a dingy corner of a printing office, who puts his quill through your reputation as the entomologist slides a pin through a beetle—in the way of his vocation. No particular malice to you. He wanted a specimen of the genus poet, and you were the first caught. If there is no head to the pin, (as there often is none) the best way is to do as the beetle does—pretend to be killed till he forgets you, and then slip off without a buzz.

"The only part of calumny that I ever found troublesome was my friend's insisting on my being unhappy about it. I dare say you have read the story of the German criminal, whose last request—that his head might be struck off while he stood engaged in conversation—was humanely granted by the provost. The executioner was an adroit headsman, and, watching his opportunity, he crept behind his victim while he was observing the flight of a bird, and sliced off his bulb without even discomposing his gaze. It was suggested to the sufferer presently that he was decapitated, but he thought not. Upon which one of his friends stepped up, and, begging he would take the pains to stir himself a little, his head fell to the ground. If the story be not true, the moral is. In the many times I have been put to death by criticism, I have never felt incommoded, till some kind friend insisted upon it; and now that I can stand on a potato-hill in a circle of twice the diameter of a rifle-shot, and warn off all trespassers, I intend to defy sympathy, and carry my top as long as it will stay on—behead me as often as you like, beyond my periphery.

Still, though

> The eagle suffers little birds to sing
> And is not careful what they mean thereby,

it is very pleasant now and then to pounce upon a bigger bird screaming in the same chorus. Nothing impairs the dignity of an authors reputation like a newspaper wrangle, yet one bold literary vulture, struck down promptly and successfully, serves as good a purpose as the hawk nailed to the barn-door. But I do not live in the country to be pestered with resentments. I do not well know how the thoughts of them came under the bridge. I'll have a fence that shall keep out such stray cattle, or there are no posts and rails in philosophy."

From Mexico.—The Pensacola Gazette of the 15th instant, mentions the arrival at Pensacola of the French brig-of-war La Perouse, Captain Tournier, thirteen days from Sacrificios. After her entrance into port, salutes were exchanged between her and the flag-ship of the American squadron. The news brought by her makes no addition to our previous stock of information. An increase of the blockading squadron was daily expected. It is now openly avowed that when the additional force arrives, Vera Cruz will be attacked by the French. The possession of the Castle of San Juan de Ullao would be a more important acquisition to the crown of France, than the capture of Algiers. After this, the march of 15,000 French grenadiers towards the Pacific, and the subjugation of the whole Mexican territory, would be the inevitable and speedy consequence. Having possession of the country, it would be the work of a few years for the conquerors to construct a rail road from the Gulf of Mexico to the coast of the Pacific, and thus open a short and expeditious route to China, which would secure to France the boundless opulence of the East India traffic. In the accomplishment of these far-reaching schemes of conquest, Louis Phillippe will contribute not only to the aggrandizement of France, but subserve his own private ambition. The eclat of such triumphs would give him a strong hold upon the affections of the French people, and enable him to transmit the throne as an inheritance to his children. In the meanwhile, John Bull and Brother Jonathan seem willing to stand by as mute spectators, while their adroit neighbor quietly carries out his plans and makes sure of the prize.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

Episcopal Convention.—The Triennial General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, closed its labors on Monday evening. The pastoral letter was then read. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Griswold, of the eastern diocess, including Massachusetts, presided in the house of Bishops, being the senior prelate of that church in the U. States. The Rev. Mr. Polk, of Tennessee, was elected a Missionary Bishop for Arkansas, and other divisions in which he may be invited to labor. The labors of the convention in both houses have been conducted in the most harmonious manner, and the delegates, laymen and clergy part with the pleasing consciousness that it was "good for them to be here."—*Phil. U. S. Gazette.*

A nut for "Democrats" to crack.—The Loco Focos style their Congressional Ticket, *"the Democratic Ticket!"* Let us see who these "democrats" are. First stands Philemon Dickerson, a federalist—P. D. Vroom, a federalist—D. B. Ryall, a federalist—Joseph Kille, a federalist—Manning Force, a Clergyman, and we believe a federalist—Wm. R. Cooper, uncertain. Here are five avowed federalists to one doubtful.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING,
Expeditiously executed at this Office.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 26, 1838.

We take pleasure in presenting our readers with the proceedings of a Town Meeting, held in this place yesterday afternoon, relative to the Internal Improvement Convention invited to be held at the City of Raleigh, on the 2d Monday in December next. We trust every County in the State may be represented. The occasion is a momentous one. Every man, whether he be rich or poor, is deeply interested, and should aid in the work, which has for its object the salvation of the State. Now is the time for action. Our future welfare and prosperity depends upon the exertions to be made during the next Winter. If this opportunity be disregarded, we fear the friends of a liberal and judicious system of improvement will be so discouraged as to abandon all hope of ever succeeding. Let those, then, who have the interest of the State at heart, stand no longer aloof, but come forward in their respective Counties, and aid in "putting the ball in motion." Let them but do *their duty*, and the work will go bravely on. For ourselves, we care not where it may be commenced, so that its tendency be to build up our own State. We want the rich products of the West to find an easy and cheap mode of transportation to the outlets in the East. We want to see the Mountain and Sea-board bound together by Rail Roads.

At a meeting of the citizens of the Town of Fayetteville, held in the Town Hall, on Tuesday, September 25th, 1838, to take into consideration the objects of the contemplated Internal Improvement Convention, to be held in Raleigh in December next, Thos. N. Cameron, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Arch'd A. T. Smith appointed Secretary.

Thos. L. Hybart introduced the following Preamble and Resolutions which were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, at a Convention held in the Town of Greensborough, on the 4th of July last, it was recommended to the people of North Carolina to hold a State Convention at the City of Raleigh, in the month of December next, to consider and adopt some effective plan for improving the condition of the State and developing her resources. And whereas, the citizens of the Town of Fayetteville have ever felt a deep interest in works of Internal Improvement, and are solicitous to see them prosecuted with energy and spirit: Therefore

Resolved, That we approve the meeting proposed to be held in Raleigh, and will appoint delegates thereto.

Resolved, That it be recommended to our fellow citizens of the County of Cumberland to hold a meeting at some early period, to appoint delegates to said Convention.

Resolved, That it be recommended to our fellow citizens of the State generally to hold meetings in their respective counties, and appoint delegates to said Convention to meet at the City of Raleigh, on the 2d Monday in December next.

Resolved, further, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint a committee of five, to confer with our fellow citizens of the County; to appoint a meeting for the purpose of selecting delegates to the said Convention, and that they recommend the meeting to be held during the week of the Superior Court.

The following gentlemen were named for the Committee:

Tho. N. Cameron, George McNeill, Warren Winslow, Arch'd McLean, Jr. and Thos. L. Hybart.

THO N. CAMERON, Ch'n.
A. A. T. SMITH, Sec'y.

The Crops.—We are glad to learn that a more abundant harvest awaits the farmer than was anticipated a few weeks since.—The Corn crops in the upper part of Orange, and generally through the counties of Bladen, Sampson and Duplin, are said to be very good. We do not apprehend any material scarcity of Corn. The article bears now a very fair price in market.

The Cape Fear River, which has been unusually low during the Summer, has risen so as to permit Lighters to come up to the wharves at Campbellton. The appearance of the weather for a day or two past is indicative of more rain. We hope to have water enough in a few days for Steam Boat Navigation.

The Bridge over Rockfish Creek, seven miles below town, on the Wilmington Road, is now undergoing repair, and will be impassable for a few days.

No new case of Yellow Fever has occurred at Mobile since the two cases first reported. A slip from the Chronicle of the 19th says, "the general health of the city is good." They have had strong winds from the Gulf, accompanied with rain, and hope to be preserved from epidemic this season.

The Stranger's Fever continues to rage at Charleston. We are, however, unable to give any accurate account, as the Board of Health do not publish daily statements.

The Hon. S. S. Prentiss, of Mississippi, arrived at New Orleans in the packet ship Yazoo, on the 19th inst. A committee of gentlemen appointed for the occasion, waited on him, to tender the hospitalities of the city. He expressed himself highly gratified with the honors thus paid him, and stated his regret that his hasty departure for Mississippi prevented his attendance at a public dinner. He, however, dined with the committee at the St. Charles Exchange. A complimentary speech from Judge Jackson drew from Mr. Prentiss a reply, equal in power and brilliancy to similar efforts that have astonished Congress, and won for him the first rank among American orators. He closed with the following toast, "Louisiana and Mississippi—united in interest, may they be united in feeling."

Upwards of 15,000,000 acres of Land, in the Western and South Western States, are ordered to be sold previous to the 1st of January next, principally in Illinois, Missouri and Wisconsin. The amount of money estimated to be paid is $10,000,000. The payment of so large an amount into the hands of Receivers in so short a time, and where it must remain some time before it can reach the Treasury and be again disbursed, will have a tendency still further to unsettle the currency of the country.

Texas.—Gen. Mirabeau B. Lamar has been elected President and Judge Burnett Vice President of the Repuulic of Texas, by large majorities.

Political Hypocricy.—While the late Elections were pending, the "Washington Globe" and all its subservient echoes, down to the Standard of this City, were incessantly clamoring, "DIVORCE OF BANK AND STATE!!" to gull the people out of their votes and into the support of the most dangerous ultra *Federal measure* ever broached in this country. But the elections over, and the Government unable to get along without the aid of the Banks, it scruples not to call to its aid, again, the much abused *"Biddle Bank,"* and has actually made it *its fiscal agent!!* as may be seen by the following article in the *"Madisonian."* This, however, is only in keeping with the impudent deceptions of the leaders of the party in power, to rule and ruin this fair Republic:

> "But a few days since, the official organ declared, that the Sub-Treasury system is in full operation all over the country. Said Mr. Cambreleng, "defeat this bill (the Sub-treasury) and go home, the Sub-treasury is now the law of the land, and will so continue through 1839, '40, and '41, in spite of lamentations here or elsewhere." But no longer ago than Monday night, it was stated in the Globe, the "Federal Treasury was provided for," and that, "gold and silver is the coin in which the Treasury pays." How was the Treasury provided for! By an authority to issue ten million of Treasury *shin-plasters;* and by the Treasury Department humbling itself to the Bank of the United States, and accepting Mr. Biddle's own terms to discount his own bonds, a part of which were not due for nearly a year and a half; one of the conditions was, that the Treasury should appoint his bank its fiscal agent!
>
> Mr. Biddle has recently established an agency in this city, which is made the fiscal agent of the Government here! The Treasury Department is daily drawing its drafts on this agency, in payment of public dues: and how are they paid? In bank notes signed by or for Mr. Biddle! We saw ourselves tens of thousands of dollars so paid in one payment. *The Treasury pays in gold and silver,* says the official organ. We do not doubt that we shall soon see the President, Mr. Woodbury, Mr. Kendall, and even Mr. Blair, sending Mr. Biddle's notes to buy their marketing with. This is the divorce of Bank and State."

FROM THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

TO THE HONS. BEDFORD BROWN, AND ROBERT STRANGE.

Gentlemen: You both have occupied your seats in the United States Senate for the past two years clearly against the wishes of a majority of the people of North Carolina. Possibly your love of the seats may have so blinded you as to make you think otherwise. If so, this delusion must now be at an end:—the last elections must have opened your eyes, and you cannot now any longer conceal from yourselves that the people of North Carolina wish to get rid of you. This being the case, the question now seriously presents itself to your consideration, —Will you continue to hold on to your seats, when you well know that a decided majority of your constituents are against you? It is said you answer this question by saying—*"We will hold on until the Legislature shall instruct us out!"* But if this be your subterfuge, let me tell you it is one that all high-minded Republicans will scorn. The Federalists deny the right of instruction, and they have invariably encouraged Senators to hold out against the wishes of the people,—but the Republicans hold a different doctrine. The Republican doctrine is this,—Whenever the Representative ascertains, no matter how,—whether through the Legislature or through the ballot boxes, that a majority of his constituents are against him, and wishes his services no longer, then he ought promptly to resign, and give place to a new choice. You certainly will not deny this principle,—nor, can you deny that a majority of the People are against you,—your course therefore is a plain one—RESIGN LIKE INDEPENDENT MEN.

FROM THE MADISONIAN.

CONSEQUENCES OF "THE DIVORCE."

The situation of the public money at this time, scattered all over the United States by the order of Mr. Secretary Woodbury, in defiance of the public will and in direct violation af a positive law of Congress.

Congress having five times rejected the Sub-Treasury *scheme,* which had for its object (among other things) the keeping of the public money by Executive officers, appointed by and liable at any moment to be dismissed by Executive officers, appointed by and liable at any moment to be dismissed by the President, nearly every body supposed, when Congress adjourned, that, when the banks *resumed specie payments,* the deposite law of 1836 would compel the Secretary to revoke his circular, issued shortly after the banks suspended, requiring the Receivers and Collectors to keep the money, and *that it would be deposited in bank* to the credit of the Treasury, as it had been previously. But what must be the astonishment of Congress when they meet? What must be the indignation of the People of the U. States, when they hear that the public money is scattered over the country, in the hands of Receivers and Collectors, and that not a single deposite bank has been selected, nor is it intended that one shall be selected!

Who can tell what these Receivers and Collectors are doing with the public money? What is to prevent them from using it? What check has the Government over them under this beautiful financial system of Mr. Secretary Woodbury? They make their own returns to the Treasury Department, and state what they please in them. How can the Secretary know that the money they represent to be in their hands is *actually there?* The banks under this system have nothing to do with the Government, and of course make *no returns to it.* If the Collectors deposite the money in bank, they have it placed there to their own private credit, and can check for it at any time for *their own private purposes.* Under the deposite law of 1836, the Collectors and Receivers were required deposite the revenue they collected in bank, every week, to the *credit of the Treasurer of the United States;* and, of course, when thus deposited, it could not be touched by any one *without the authority of a Treasury draft.* The banks were required to make regular returns every week of the deposites made by the Collectors and Receivers; and, by looking at these bank returns, the Secretary could always detect any delinquency on the part of the Collectors and Receivers. But having *"separated Bank and State,"* (to use the unmeaning slang of the day,) he has *separated* the public money from all sorts of safeguards over it. The Collectors can at any time use the public money without the Government's knowing any thing about it; and, if it should be misapplied or embezzled, where is the security? The Collector at New York collects during the year about 12,000,000 dollars, and he gives security in perhaps fifty or one hundred thousand dollars, the penalty of his bond!

The banks, under the deposite law, gave any security that was required, besides the security of the whole amount of their capitals. The Government was perfectly secure, and will not lose by them a single dollar; unless by one of the Secretary's *family* banks at Boston.

But this great invention of modern finance, which is to immortalize its wise authors—"the *separation of Bank and State*" —*why, what a perfect farce it is!* Is it supposed that the People are to be eternally made the dupes of *humbugs,* and to be deceived by the sound of *catch phrases?*

The whole amount of this new discovery in finance, of "separating Bank and State," consists in *depriving* the Government of the means which the banks would afford it of *detecting misapplications of the public money,* and the better security of its safekeeping. In every other particular, the connexion is just as great as it ever was. Is not the revenue paid at this time in bank paper? Is it not deposited in bank by the Collectors at their own private credit, *provided they don't think proper to use it.* And cannot the banks use it, or *bank upon* it, (to use another modern phrase,) when thus deposited in the same way they did before, if it suits their interest to do so? The revenue is collected in the *promissory notes of banks,* and yet the Treasury cannot trust the banks with the keeping of their own paper! Under the deposite law, when the money was placed at the credit of the Treasury in bank, the Government had a right to draw it all out *in specie whenever it chose to do so.* What more can it do now with the notes of the banks in the hands of the Collectors and Receivers? Is the Government any more secure now, by holding the bank notes, than it was before, when it held the bank returns and certificates of deposite? What is a bank note but an evidence of a debt due? And is not a bank certificate of deposite the same thing in substance? Of what conceivable benefit, then, can it be to the Government, to have its revenue scattered all over the country, in the hands of Receivers and Collectors, without having any check over them whatever, when that revenue is collected in bank paper? In our opinion, a more unwise and indefensible mismanagement of financial affairs, and keeping at unnecessary risk of loss and plunder of the public money, never has characterized the conduct of any Government upon the face of the earth, than that which has governed the affairs of this nation for the last eighteen months! Can the People submit to it? Will they permit *party rage and discipline,* and the *corrupting patronage* of this Executive Government, to disgrace and ruin their country?

The question is now full before the People, whether they will continue to control their own revenues as heretofore, or whether they will resign the whole into the hands of the Executive, to use and dispose of at his discretion. In coming to the decision of that question, let the People not forget that their own future liberties are immediately identified with it.

Which is the Abolition Party?—At a *Van Buren Convention,* recently held in Vermont, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

> "Resolved, *THAT, AS DEMOCRATS, WE CONSIDER SLAVERY TO BE A MORAL AND POLITICAL EVIL; AND THEREFORE PLEDGE OURSELVES TO USE ALL CONSTITUTIONAL EXERTIONS FOR ITS ABOLISHMENT.*"

Which is the Abolition party? In New York State, the Van Buren party claim 10,000 Abolition votes, and are zealous in endeavouring to secure their aid, at the coming election. Which is the Abolition party?
Harrisburg Chronicle.

Special Election.—A Writ of Election has been issued by the Governor, to supply the vacancy in our State Legislature, occasioned by the death of Mr. Hutchison, of Mecklenburg. The election takes place on Thursday next, the 27th inst. We have not yet heard the names of the candidates. Mr. H. was a supporter of the Administration, and his successor will probably be of the same politics.—*Raleigh Register.*

By this Morning's Mail.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship England, Capt. Waite, from Liverpool, 20th ult., arrived at New York on the 22d inst. The Royal William went home in 14½ days. The Great Western had 97 berths engaged on the 19th. Parliament had adjourned. Almost all fears respecting the harvest in France had subsided, and there is now every expectation that it will be abundant; a fall in the price of Wheat was the consequence. Wheat is quoted at 12s. to 12s. 6d.; best Irish 10s. to 11s. 3d.; and 10s. per 70 lbs. may be considered a top quotation for foreign *in bond.*

There is reason to believe, says the London Times, that the reported scantiness in the stocks of Corn on hand, in various of the continental ports and Corn growing counties, has been purposely and greatly exaggerated by interested parties here, with a view to its double action in the way of enhancing prices, and reducing the duties as regulated by the averages.

The American Minister, (Mr. Stevenson) and Daniel O'Connell, have had some correspondence relative to some reflections in a speech of the latter, on Mr. S. O'Connell says the speech is incorrectly reported, and disavows the offensive expressions. So the matter ended.

New York.—A good deal of interest was felt to know what effect the news would have on change, among the Flour and grain dealers. All seem to agree that nothing definite could be known until the Great Western arrives. In this state of things there was no essential change in prices, and we could hear of but one sale after the news, which was 150 brls. common Brands at 9 56.

FROM THE MANCHESTER (MISS.) GAZETTE.

We copy the following with great pleasure, and we do it the more cheerfully, because the sentiments are both just and true. No men enjoy a more enviable position among the editorial corps, and no men deserve it more, than Gales & Seaton. The liberal character of their journal, the high standing of the Editors, their gentlemanly bearing and amiability in private life, are traits familiar to the fraternity. And "Jo: Gales, Jr." every printer of every party, who knows the man, will always love and esteem. Of him we once heard it typographically expressed, that he "was a *printer's fount case in distress*"—and it is true. Long may he live, and long may the Intelligencer flourish! It has stood first and unshaken at the Federal Metropolis while the Cabinet, the Monitor, the Federalist, the Gazette, the Republican, the Journal, the Telegraph, the Reformer, and other kindred prints, have expired, one after another, after ekeing out a sickly existence. May it long stand the pride and ornament of the American Press!

[We join most cordially in the tribute to genuine worth and unsullied honor, paid by the Editor of the Alexandria Gazette, to the amiable and esteemed Editors of the National Intelligencer. Amidst the numerous fiendish attacks upon them, these gentlemen have maintained in the public mind an inappreciable character for moderation, decorum, and dignity; and have put down, by the quiet example of manly forbearance, the thousand vile calumnies which envious and unprincipled men have heaped upon them. Every day adds to the sense of respect which is felt for them and their excellent public journal.]—*Rich. Whig.*

Progress of Science.—Among the many new inventions which have lately astonished the public, says the New Yorker, we think that the *"Railroad Pill Counting Machine"* of Dr. Peters, may be said to cap the climax. It is worked by a *dog!*—counts the pills with unerring accuracy!!—distributes them into their boxes!!!—and performs the labor of *twelve* persons!!!! The greatest difficulty which the proprietor has experienced in the preparation of his pills, was in the time it took up in counting them, so many to a box; and this has been most happily obviated by his exceedingly ingenious invention. Dr. Peters is procuring a patent for his machine, and will exhibit it at the Fair of the American Institute.

Death of Gen. Wm. Clark.—The last St. Louis papers we received were dressed up in mourning for the death of General Wm. Clark, the companion of Merriwether Lewis in his pioneer journey across the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific, in 1803—the history of which is familiar to most readers. His name in connection with that expedition will live through many ages. Gen. C. has filled the office of Governor of Missouri Territory, and subsequently acted as Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Western Division: which office he held till his death. The duties of both these trusts he discharged with fidelity and with honor to himself. His character stood eminently high. His family was from Virginia.

The Alexandria Gazette has the following apposite remark:

> "The Globe and Enquirer formerly sneered at the opposition party as "Nullifying Whigs." We suppose *they* are now Nullifying Democrats, since "the *honest* Nulifier," whom the Globe was wont to term *the American Cataline* has "crawled, in his own slime to the footstool of Executive power!"

MARRIED,

In Raleigh, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Davis, Mr. JONAS CROSLIN to Miss SARAH JANE WOOTEN, late of this place.

DIED,

In Moore County, on the 19th inst., Mr. NEILL McNABB, in the 25th year of his age. Mr. McN. was formerly a Student of the Donaldson Academy in this place, and more recently of Princeton College, where he had been preparatory to his entrance into the Ministry.—[Communicated.

In Edgecombe county, on the 7th inst., in the 28th year of her age, Mrs. MARGARET S. SPRUILL, wife of Benjamin J. Spruill, Esq.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—September 26.

Brandy, peach,	$1	Molasses,	35 a 42
Ditto, apple,	80	Nails, cut,	7½
Bacon,	13 a 14	Sugar, brown,	7 a 11
Beeswax,	24	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	8 a 10½	Salt,	70 a 75
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 30	Sack,	$2⅜ a $2½
Corn,	90 a 95	Tobacco, leaf,	3½ a 4½
Candles, F. F.	17	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 25
Flaxseed,	$1	Bale Rope,	8 a 12½
Flour,	$8 a 9½	Wheat, new	$1 25 a $1⅜
Feathers,	40	Whiskey,	50 a 55
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	20 a 25

Miss Bingham
will resume her School on the 8th of October next.
September 25, 1838. 12-2*w*

Mr. Tripp's School,
on Rowan Street, will commence on Monday next, being the first day of October.
September 25.

The Fall Term in Donaldson Academy will commence on the 10th of October. By the laws of the School, no individual is to be considered a member till his tuition is paid. Board can be had in a house near the Academy at two dollars and twenty-five cents per week. A few individuals can be accommodated in the family of the Principal, at three dollars per week, including all expenses, or two dollars and fifty cents per week, exclusive of washing, wood and lights.
Sept. 20, 1838. 12-3wi

A CARD.
THOMAS J. MIMS,
INTENDING to locate in the Town of Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public generally in the transaction of a COMMISSION & AGENCY BUSINESS. Particular attention will be paid to the disposal of Lumber, Timber, and Naval Stores generally, and the purchase of West India Produce.
September 25, 1838. 12-3m

Notice to Manufacturers.
THE Salem Manufacturing Company offer for sale a complete Pick and Lap Machine, made by Godwin Clark & Co., of Paterson, New Jersey. The Machine is one of the best finished that ever left that Shop, and can be recommended as equal if not superior to any of the kind ever brought to this country. A supply of extra brasses, pinions, &c., which are most perishable in the Machine, may also be had.
All those who are anxious to possess themselves of a superior article, at a very moderate price, will do well to make early application to
FR. FRIES, Ag't S. M. Co.
Salem, N. C., September 8, 1838. 12tf.

WHOLESALE STORE.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

All of which being purchased at the Package Sales, will be offered at REDUCED PRICES for Cash, or to punctual customers on the usaul time.

September 11, 1838. 10tf

THE FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' LARGE

ALMANAC,

FOR 1839.

25 GROSS of the Farmers' and Planters' large ALMANAC, just received and for sale by
C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 6, 1838. 10tf

Jewett's Chemical Remedies,

FOR the cure of Rheumatism, Scald-head, Fever sores, White Swellings, Head-ache of all kinds, Bowel Complaints, Piles, Chills and Fevers, Liver Complaints, loss of appetite, local pains of all kinds, Tetters, Ringworms, Corns on the feet, Burns, Ulcers of all kinds, Sore Eyes, and almost all kinds of nervous complaints,—consisting of the following preparations to-wit: Cerates, Liniments, Lotions and Pile Salve.

A supply of the above valuable Medicine has been recently received, and is for sale at the Book Store, where numerous Certificates of their astonishing cures may be examined.

August 27, 1838. 7tf

New Cheap GOODS.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their customers and friends generally, that they are now receiving their Spring and Summer

GOODS,

Consisting of a large and general assortment of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, HATS, SHOES, BONNETS, &c &c; all of which will be sold at reduced prices, as they are determined on closing their Dry Goods business. Those who wish to purchase and get bargains, would do well to call soon.

JOHNSON & MARTIN

Fayetteville, April 10, 1838 83tf.

For Sale,

A VERY superior up country made four horse Road WAGON, new and warranted of good workmanship and materials. It can be seen in the lot in the rear of C. J. Orrell's Store, Hay Street. Orders will be received by the Subscriber for Wagons, and furnished at short notice.

JAMES MARTINE.

September 3, 1838. 9 4 ateow1m.

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

Advertisement.

THE impossiblity of carrying on the Watchman as it ought to be conducted while absent on collecting expeditions, and the impossibility of longer doing without the large amount due me for six years of labor, have determined me to sell the establishment at the end of the present year. The subscription list is about *eight hundred, and on the increase*, and the job printing and advertising good for at least *five hundred dollars* a year.—A gentleman of talents and a sound Whig, shall have the Paper on the most liberal terms. I would not willingly let it go into any other service. An early application is requested.

H. C. JONES,
Editor and Proprietor.

Salisbury, June 27.

Murrell and Crockett.

A NEW supply, just received by
E J HALE.

June 21, 1837. 46tf.

Bordeaux Vinegar.

JUST RECEIVED. 1 Tierce best Bordeaux VINEGAR, For sale by
C. J. ORRELL.

March 26, 1838

For Sale.

3 CASKS LONDON PORTER
JOHN HUSKE & SON.

August 15, 1838. 6tf

The Fourth Term

OF Mrs. Green's Female Institution at Cheraw will commence on the first day of October, 1838.

Every branch of Literature will be taught, which comprises a complete English Education, together with the Latin and French Languages.

Music on the Piano and Guitar, Fancy Drawing and Painting, including Maps of every division of the Globe, Needle work, including every variety of Crooel Flowers and Mats, flourishing of Lace and Muslin, embroidering of Silk for Aprons, Work-bags, Pin cushions, Needle and Thread Cases, and Pocket Books of various kinds. Wax Work of every variety; the making of Fire Screens and Card Racks will also be taught.

Instruments for the use of Scholars, Books, Materials for Painting and Needle Work will be furnished as low as possible.

A select number of Boarders can be accommodated.

Cheraw, (S. C.) August 10, 1838. 6tf

Convention Debates.

THE DEBATES in the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale, and also for delivery to subscribers in this place and in Bladen and Columbus counties.

E. J. HALE.

JOB PRINTING.

THE Subscriber, through the friendship of Mr. Hale, Editor of the Observer, for the use of his Printing Materials, offers his services to all who may think proper to employ him in the above line. Necessity compels him to this course. All work not personally delivered, will please be endorsed as follows:—"for J. C." When not employed in the line of his profession, he would be glad to be employed as a penman.

JOHN CARNEY.

July 5, 1838

Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by
E. J. HALE.

July 25, 1838

A CARD.

MR THOS SANDFORD, being about to locate himself at Vicksburg, Mississippi, begs leave to tender to the citizens of Fayetteville his acknowledgments for the many favors he has received at their hands, and offers his services in the transaction of any business that may be entrusted to him. He expects to be at Vicksburg about the 1st of October next

RAIL ROAD IRON,

For sale at the Depository, Charleston.

2000 TONS *RAIL ROAD IRON*, half inch thick by two and a half inches wide. If not sold before the 1st Monday in October next, will then be offered at Auction. Apply at the Office of the S. C. C. & R. R. Co, State street, Charleston.

Charleston, July 27, 1838. 5 t10.

EQUITY BLANKS.

Clerk and Master's Deeds,
Subpœnas to bring in parties,
PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

350 PACKAGES.

IN addition to my former Stock and business, I am now receiving 350 Packages of Goods, all of which is entirely new, and has been recently selected by myself out of the late Package Sales in New York, with the utmost care, taste and economy, and which I am determined to sell on as good terms as any Stock ever before offered in this market, at *wholesale entirely* for *Cash* or on time for *approved notes*, (liberal discounts will be made for cash payments.) My assortment is *complete*, consisting of English, French, India and American Spring and Summer Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I now invite customers and traders generally, to call and examine my stock; I can offer them such inducements as will ensure patronage.

Orders will be punctually attended to by
C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1837. 36tf.

P. S. I will give my renewed attention to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct; or any other business consigned to me. C. J. O.

GEORGIA INSURANCE *And Trust Company.*

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,
Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

BY the act of Incorporation, the property of each Stockholder is bound, to the amount of his stock, for all contracts made by the Company, while he is a Stockholder, and for six months afterwards: which makes the actual responsibility of the Institution equal to Two Millions of Dollars.

The present number of Stockholders is Two Hundred.

Extract from the By Laws.

"In settling losses, if the *right* of the assured be clear, advantage shall not be taken of any mere legal objection."

Insurance, against fire, and on Marine and Inland Navigation, may be effected by application, personally, or by letter, at the office, or to any of the Company's Agents. The terms of Insurance will be as favorable as those of other good offices. On risks taken by Agents, losses will be paid, where the premiums are received.

THOMAS S. METCALF, President.

Directors.

Samuel Hale,	*Artemas Gould,*
Amory Sibley,	*John M. Adams,*
Solomon Kneeland,	*William H. Morgan,*
Moses Roff, Jun.	*Elisha Manton,*
Adam Johnston,	*William P. Rathbone,*
David W. St. John,	*Benjamin H. Warren,*
Jacob Moise,	*James P. Stuart,*
Hays Bowdre,	*Samuel H. Peck.*
Andrew J. Miller,	*George Parrott,*
Edward Padelford,	*Francis M. Robertson.*

WILLIAM T. GOULD, Secretary.

THE undersigned agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

$50 REWARD,

WILL be paid for the apprehension, and confinement in any Jail, so that I get him again, of my negro man HARRY, who made his escape from W. Locke, in Lancaster District, S. Carolina, whilst on his way to Alabama. He is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Jos. John Alston's, near Pittsborough, Isaac Roberts's on Deep River, in Moore County, or Wm. Murchison's Mills, in the upper end of Cumberland County.—He is rather light complected, 40 or 50 years of age, ordinary size and height. The above reward, instead of a similar reward offered by Wm. Locke, will be paid by the Subscriber on the recovery of the negro.

GIDEON SEAWELL.
Linden, Marengo County Alabama, March, 1838 } 86tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the late Firm of Leete & Cook, duly notifies all persons having claims against the same, to present them to him; and those indebted either by Bonds, Notes or Accounts, are respectfully requested to pay the same without delay.

The business in future will be conducted by him, at the old Stand of Leete & Cook, GREEN STREET, where he is now receiving, in addition to his present Stock, a general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.,

Which he will sell low for CASH, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE.

October 30, 1837. 65tf

J. I. BRYAN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

WILL give particular attention to the sale of LUMBER and TIMBER, as well as all other Consignments connected with a General Business;—and hopes by expeditious Sales and prompt returns, to merit patronage.

Responsible references given.

Wilmington, June 23, 1838. 99-6m

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING, my *SPRING AND SUMMER*

DRY GOODS,

Which consist of a GENERAL ASSORTMENT. Also, a heavy Stock of

GROCERIES,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

15 HHDS. Porto Rico and St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do New Orleans do,
100 bags Rio Coffee, (new crop,)
30 do Laguira do,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, (assorted,)
50 do No. 1 White Lead,
25 hhds. prime Molasses, (new crop,)
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
15 bbls. Tanners' Oil, Shore and Bank,

Together with Loaf Sugar, Tea, Shot, Lead, Powder, Weeding Hoes, Trace Chains, Mouse-hole Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Bellows, Wines, Spices of all kinds.

Also, on consignment, a few firkins of prime MOUNTAIN BUTTER;—All of which will be sold unusually low for CASH, Country Produce, or undoubted paper. My Stock for the Summer Trade is complete. Call and examine for yourselves.

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, April 17, 1838. 89tf

Dr. PRATT & Co's *Artificial Nipples or Shields.*

Washington City, Feb. 4th, 1834

HAVING examined Dr Pratt's new invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women.

THOMAS SEWEL, *M. D.*,
Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology,
Columbian College, D. C.

COPY OF DR. DEWEES' CERTIFICATE.

Dr. ELIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir:*—As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen. In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c.
WM. P. DEWEES, *M. D.*

Philadelphia, 13th January, 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr. E. Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result.

This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr Wm. P. Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Thomas Sewel, of Washington City, leaves no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is agent for Dr. Pratt & Co, and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N. ROBINSON,
JAMES H DICKSON

Fayetteville, Feb. 5th, 1836. 91 1Y-pd

REMOVAL, AND NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has removed one door West of his old Stand, the Store formerly occupied by John M. Dobbin, Esq., dec'd, where he has opened and offers for sale, a General Assortment of

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Boots, Seal & Fur Caps, Crockery and Glass Ware,

Together with various other artisles too tedious to enumerate, which he offers at LOW PRICES for *Cash* or *Country Produce*. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

N. B.—CONSTANTLY on hand, an assortment of almost *all kinds* of *Foreign* and *Domestic*

Spirits, Wines, &c.

G. B. A.

Fayetteville, October 9, 1837. 62tf

BECKWITH'S PILLS. ANTI DYSPEPTIC

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

Bale Rope at 5 Cents.

A QUANTITY of BALE ROPE, taken from bags of Cotton manufactured at the Subscriber's Mill, for sale at 5 cents per pound

C. P. MALLETT.

November 28, 1837. 69tf.

NEGROES Wanted.

THE undersigned wishes to employ twenty able bodied Negro Men, for whom the highest prices will be paid. They will be well fed, clothed, &c. In my absence, reference may be made to John Waddill, Jr.

ABRAM BAKER.

March 1, 1838. 83 tf

For Sale.

15 BARRELS St. Croix SUGAR,
30 Bags Laguira COFFEE.
For sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.

February 21, 1838. 81-tf.

Pickwick Papers, &c.

THE Pickwick Papers, with plates, in one vol. Also, the Divorced, a Novel; The Great Metropolis; Barnes' Notes on the Corinthians, a new work; Chalmers' Theology; Young Man's Guide; &c. &c. Received by

E. J. HALE.

March 26.

Revised Statutes.

THE Revised Statutes of North Carolina, published by order of the Legislature, may be had of the Subscriber. Price for the 1st volume alone, $5; for the 2d, $4; for both together $9

E. J. HALE.

February 20.

Mill Saws, Mill Saws.

JUST received, a few dozen of Rowland's extra thick MILL SAWS, of superior quality, manufactured expressly for this market.

H. LEETE.

April 4, 1838. 87tf

Earthenware, China & Glass.

THOMAS J. BARROW,
(IMPORTER,)
No. 35, NASSAU STREET,
New York,

HAS on sale a complete assortment of choice and desirable articles in the above line, which will be sold to the country trade upon the most favorable terms. The attention of purchasers is respectfully solicited, with the hope of being able to give entire satisfaction in every particular.

New York, 21st July, 1838. 5 8w

Blanks for sale at this Office.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving their Fresh Supply of *Spring and Summer Goods* comprising the best assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, &c.,

[illegible]

ALSO a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of

9 HHDS. SUGAR,
30 do Molasses,
50 bags Coffee,
10 kegs Nails (assorted,)
100 dozen [illegible]
200 pair Bright and [illegible] Traces,
100 sides Sole Leather,
12 boxes [illegible] King's Axes

Which are offered on favorable terms at WHOLESALE by

[illegible] & [illegible]

April 18, 1838

Country Merchants will do well to call.

Notice to Travellers going South.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE

OF four horse Post Coaches leaves Augusta every day, for Warrenton, by the Augusta and Athens Rail Road Cars, thence to Milledgeville, Macon and Columbus to Montgomery, Ala., by Stages, with Stock and Stages unsurpassed by any line in the Southern country. Great care has been observed in the selection of Drivers on this line, and none but sober and most experienced men have been employed. Passengers who avail themselves of the opportunity of taking this line of Stages, can be positively assured of more comfort and expedition, than can any other line now in operation between Augusta and Montgomery, Ala. Office at the United States' Hotel, Augusta, Ga

GEO W. DENT,
Agent for the Company.

[90] Montgomery Hall, Montgomery, Ala., Ap'l 4.

New Books.

DE TOCQUEVILLE'S DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA; Calderon, by Bulwer; Victims of Gaming; The Squire, a Novel; The Mother in her family, 7th and last vol of Lockhart's Life of Scott; Arabia Petræ, Holy Land, &c; Lovell's U States Speaker; Comic Almanac, &c. &c

Just received by
E. J. HALE.

July 31, 1838.

Mill Stones.

THE Subscriber having recently opened a new Quarry of superior Grit, is prepared to furnish any number of Stones, either at the Quarry or at the Store of C J. Orrell, Fayetteville. The quality of the Moore County Stones is so well known as not to need description, and the Subscriber will warrant all Stones sold by him. If they should not prove to be good, another pair will be furnished without charge. The price is lower than heretofore.

Persons wishing to purchase, can apply in person, or by letter addressed to Carthage, Moore County, N. C., with description of the size wanted.

JESSE SOWELL.

Moore County, May 1, 1838 91-1Y

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836

I am now 38 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After have been afflicted for a period of forty one years I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again

LEWIS HOLLOMAN

A fresh supply of the above article just received by
E J HALE.

Gunn's Domestic Medicine.

A FEW copies of this popular Medical Book for families, for sale low by

E. J. HALE.

Also, just received.

BYRON'S, Bulwer's and Marryatt's Works, complete; Leila; Young Wife's Book; The New Edition of Psalms and Hymns, Ready Reckoner, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

May 8, 1838.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

20 CASKS fresh new crop RICE,
By C. J. ORRELL.

February 13, 1838 80-f

A New Sulkey.

A NEW SULKEY, with patent leather Seat, patent turned Axletree and Elliptic Springs, with Harness, warranted of the best materials and workmanship, for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.

Aaron Burr.

JUST RECEIVED, Vol. 2d and last of Davis's Memoirs of Aaron Burr; The Token for 1838; The English Annual for 1838; The Christian Keepsake for 1838; The Juvenile Annual; Tales from the German; The Good Fellow; Lockhart's Life of Scott; Pickwick Club, 4 vols; Thornton's Family Prayers, &c.

E. J. HALE.

December 26.

FOR SALE,

25 BBLS. Irish Potatoes,
300 Bus. Seed Oats,
20 Bbls. Calcined Plaister,
150 Casks Fresh Thomastown Lime.
For sale by
JOHN HUSKE & SON, *Green Street.*

April 4th, 1838. 87 tf.

Rodgers's Cutlery.

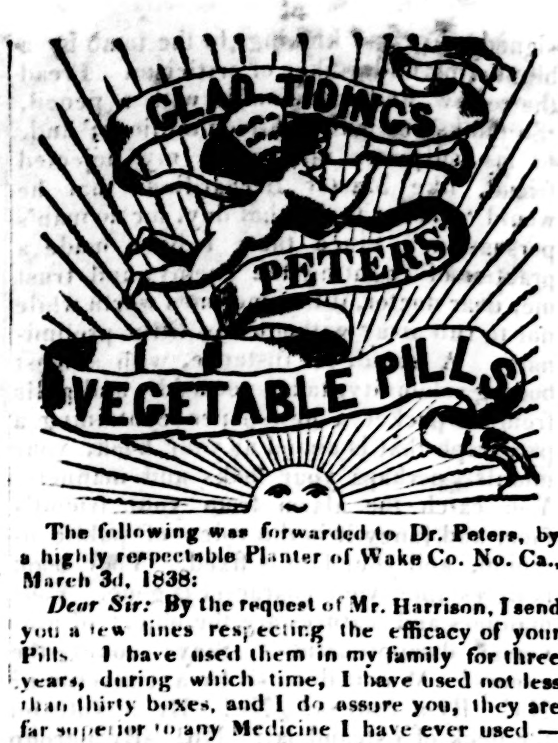
THE Subscriber has just received a large supply of Rodgers's, Wostenholm's, Butcher's and Crook's Pen and Pocket KNIVES, of various kinds, and best quality.

E. J HALE.

October 10, 1837.

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Book Store of
E. J. HALE.



The following was forwarded to Dr. Peters, by a highly respectable Planter of Wake Co. No. Ca., March 3d, 1838:

Dear Sir: By the request of Mr. Harrison, I send you a few lines respecting the efficacy of your Pills. I have used them in my family for three years, during which time, I have used not less than thirty boxes, and I do assure you, they are far superior to any Medicine I have ever used.—Sir in such estimation do I hold your Pills, that I would sooner pay ten Dollars a box than be without them; I believe there is no Medicine in the world more innocent, and at the same time, so effectual in removing and preventing disease; I have a Sister, who, for a long time, has been severely afflicted with what is called Dropsey in the chest; she has been under the care of one of the most eminent Physicians in this section of country, without receiving the least benefit; her case was truly deplorable, and it was believed by all, that her disease was incurable; whilst in this hopeless situation and given over by her attending Physician, she commenced the use of your Pills, and I am grateful in being able to add, that in less than 3 months, she was perfectly well, and has remained so to this day; her recovery to health was almost a miracle. I could mention several others in this County, who have been snatched as it were from the very verge of the grave, by the use of your Pills, and that too, after all other means had failed to give relief; these wonderful cures have caused your Pills to be extensively popular in this section of country, and I have only to add, that I have never seen or heard of a single person who has used your Pills, who did not recommend them in terms of the most unqualified praise. You are at liberty to use this in any way you please, for I feel it a pleasure and a duty, to recommend them to the notice of the afflicted. My residence is twelve miles from Raleigh, on the road to Fayetteville.

I am, with sentiments of regard, your obedient servant.

A. G. BANKS.

Charlotte, N C. Nov. 11, 1837.

Dear Sir.—Your Pills are so extremely popular here, that the people are but few, and far between who think of using any other. Calomel, blue pills, and the whole catalogue of patent medicines which were in vogue in these parts, have vanished before them, like mists before the sun. I have recently purchased two thousand boxes from your general agent, Mr. Harrison, and there has been such a demand for them, that I believe I will shortly have to trouble you with another order. Yours respectfully,

H. B. WILLIAMS, P. M.

Petersburg, Va., Jan. 9, 1837.

This will certify that I was afflicted for several years with *Chronic* Hepatitis, (Liver Complaint) and after using various preparations of mercury, &c. as prescribed by physicians, without any effect, that Peters' Vegetable Pills have produced a complete cure.

My complaints were pain in the head and side, dizziness, sourness of stomach, capricious appetite, furred tongue, costiveness, &c., which have all been removed. I am fully convinced that my life has been preserved by the use of Peters' Pills, and in many other cases I have known them to be used with equally beneficial results.

JAS W SCARBOROUGH.

Union Hotel, Raleigh N C April 9, 1837.

Dear Sir.—Having been for several years afflicted with Liver Complaint and general debility. I had recourse to your inestimable Vegetable Pills, and the result is that I am now in the enjoyment of excellent health. I am never without them in my own family, and I descant upon their virtues to all my friends; but the latter is nearly labor in vain, as they are already extremely popular here

J C BLATCHFORD.

Greensborough, N. C. Jan. 1837.

This will certify that my wife was severely afflicted with Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia for ten years, and had nearly lost the use of her right arm;—that she had been under the care of several eminent physicians, and made use of a variety of popular medicines, all of which failed in the desired effect;—until at length she had recourse to your Vegetable Pills, ten boxes of which have completely restored her to health

I myself am troubled with Head ache and Colic, and have never known an instance in which your Pills did not afford me speedy relief.

WATSON W. WOODBURN.

Boston, Mass. Jan. 1, 1838.

Dear Doctor.—I would be wanting in gratitude and in the wish to alleviate the sufferings of others who may be afflicted as I was previous to the use of your Vegetable Pills, did I not write you a few lines on the subject. I had been for many years a constant martyr to the Scrofula, and had tried any quantities of "remedies," but every new one was a new failure, until my good fortune prompted me to use your Vegetable Pills, twelve boxes of which have made me as sound and as grateful a man as any in Christendom. I will do everything I can to circulate the reputation of your Pills in this part of the country, which, however, will be of but little service to you as their own unrivalled qualities have already introduced them into almost every family. I am most gratefully yours,

JAMES HAMMOND.

Mecklenburg County, Va., Feb. 4, 1837.

Dear Sir.—I have been using your Pills for the last eighteen months, and have this day purchased twelve dozen boxes of Mr. Harrison, who wished me to transmit you my opinions touching their merits. For myself, I never found any medicine that has done me so much good; but I have yet higher authority in their favour, for I have sold a great number of boxes to the physicians around here, all of whom have expressed themselves highly gratified with their effects. This of course has made them very popular here; indeed, so much so, that they are to be found in almost every dwelling. Make what use you please of this: and I wish it could be made yet more flattering as I feel that nothing too favourable can be said of your Pills.

Sincerely yours,
COL JOHN FINCH.

New Glasgow, Amherst Co., Va., Nov. 8, 1837.

This is to certify that I have seen Peters' Vegetable Pills used in a case of Dropsy, and am prepared to substantiate, that a most perfect cure was the issue.

About 8 months ago, my boy, a slave, was taken down by the above complaint, and accordingly I called in a physician, but he afforded him no relief. I then had recourse, by the recommendation of a former sufferer, to the pills alluded to; and the effect was, that in less than three months, the patient was as well as ever.

EDWARD A. CABELL.

Edenton, N. C. April 10, 1837.

Dear Sir.—I have been using your pills in my family, for the last twelve months, with the greatest satisfaction. In Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Sick Head ache, Costiveness, and Debility, they are indeed invaluable. I have to add in their favor, that I have recommended them to many of my neighbors, not a few of whom, have since informed me that they believed their lives were saved by their use. Yours, &c.

STEPHEN ELLIOTT.

Mecklenburg Co., Va., Feb. 7, 1837.

Having used Dr. Peters' Pills in my practice for the last twelve months, I take pleasure in giving my testimony of their good effects in cases of Dyspepsia, sick Head-ache, Bilious Fevers, and other diseases, produced by inactivity of the liver.

GEO. C. SCOTT, M. D.

These Pills for sale by E. J. HALE.

Commission & Forw Agency.

THE Subscriber having establi in Wilmington for the purpose of the above business, respectfully tender vices to the public. Goods consigned to forwarded with the utmost despatch, and sary particularity observed.—Particula will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flo ber, Staves, &c. as well as the purcha He flatters himself that a knowledge combined with unremitting attention, im a share of public patronage.

WM. O. JEFF

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. Fayette

FOR SALE.

50 CASKS unslacked Thomast
50 kegs fine and common WHITE ground in Oil,
10 barrels Tanners' Oil,
3 do Paint Oil,
5 barrels Loaf and Lump Sug
100 kegs Cut Nails, assorted
Genuine Port Wine in bottles
10 half barrels Pilot Bread.

May 28, 1838 JOHN HUSKE &

NEW BOOKS.

LOCKHART'S Life of Walter S Pickwick; Book of the United Works; Gentleman Jack; City of the tension; Duke of Monmouth; Vandel Young Wife; Graham's Lectures; Never Despair; American Almanac; of a Southern Matron: The Love Works, complete; Jenkins on the At kins on the Romish Church; The Christian Father at Home; Memoirs Burr, complete. Together with a variety Books, just received by

January 24. E. J.

HOLBROOK'S BELL

For Churches, Manufactories, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated ders in this country, having ments with the Subscriber to receive all orders for their Bells of any size which they will warrant of the very quality, not surpassed by any Bells in Also, Town Clocks, Church and of superior finish and tones. Orders information given by

JAMES

N. B. They will warrant their Bells any fail to give satisfaction, they ed for another. Also Old Bells

Fayetteville, October 20.

NEW GOODS! NEW G

The Subscriber is now receiving a

GOODS,

Consisting in part of CLOTHS, SATTINETS, HATS, BONNETS, &c. Being desirous to sell out by Goods will be sold very cheap for Cas

January 3, 1838. JOHN

French Burr Mill S For Wheat, and Cologne Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent the above Mill Stones in this State Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, would here inform those wanting the they can be furnished by sending their me at this place. We *warrant* the *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new stead

C. J. ORRELL
Brick Buildings,

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836.

Rowand's Tonic Mix

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND F

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable lar Medicine. Just received by E. J.

December 6, 1836.

To Saw Mill Owner

I WILL attend to the sale of Lumber place. Having been engaged in the for six or eight years past, I am under the sion my acquaintance with this and foreign ets is such as to enable me to dispose of to the best advantage. Where Lumber is to be wharfed, the usual charge of Wharf be made. Fair advances made when

O. G. PARSL

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1837.

Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of berland County, as a runaway on the 4th of June, 1837, a negro girl cy, who is supposed to belong to Wright, of the State of Georgia. She years of age, about 5 feet high, black and is a lunatic. The owner is requested forward, prove property, pay charges, her away, within the time required by will be sold to pay her Jail fees.

FRED'K MOORE,

Fayetteville, Jan. 15, 1838.

Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing the firm of Willkings & Belden, day, by its own limitation. E. W. W duly authorized to settle the accounts cern.

E. W. WILLKI
R. C. BELDEN

Fayetteville, June 30, 1838.

New Books.

FISK'S Travels in Europe; Dr. Foreign Tour; The Life and Times field; Dick on Celestial Scenery, ry;) Cromwell, an Historical Nov Flirts, and other Tales, by Bulwer, ton, and others; Love, by Lady Bury; Paris, by an American; the River and the by Miss Pardoe; The Fellow Commoner, Remarkable Escapes of a Predestinated Uncle Horace, by Mrs. S. C. Hall; Grimaldi, by Boz; The State Prisoner, the French Regency.

For sale by E. J. HA

June 19, 1838.

Missouri Harmony

A LARGE supply just received. Also ett's Free and Easy Song Book; Girl's Book; Little Child's Book; New phical Bible, handsome; Bulwer's Rienzi Days of Pompeii; Rich Poor Man and Man; Live and Let Live; Cobb's Ministure con; American Speaker; Josephus; Youth's folio; Child's Book of Seasons; &c.

E. J. HA

May 29.

FOR SALE,

15 Hhds. MOLASSES.
JOHN HUSKE & SO

June 19, 1838.

BAROUCHES.

6 NEW Northern built, for sale by
NOTT & STA

February 14, 1838.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING Expeditiously executed at this Office